The Bombay Gazette

[illegible]3—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY [illegible]2, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th July
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at [illegible].

Return Tickets [illegible] issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
PEKIN	[illegible]	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES	[illegible]	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do.... 310		II do. 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route.
From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
AGLAIA	B. Crilianovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. [illegible]encich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	[illegible]	131 0
To Suez	300	[illegible]	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	About	4th Aug
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	20th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	„	4th Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„	21st Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	„	28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM

OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, (Originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. [illegible]

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet...	0	6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar, as. 10 &	1	0
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle......	0	10
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar......	1	4
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0	10
and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	1	8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

---

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 188

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS:—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS are OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION from 1st July to 31st December, 1882:—

	Bombay. Rs.	a.	Outstation. Rs.	a.
Illustrated London News	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Graphic	13	0	14	8
Punch	7	4	8	4
Home News	11	0	13	8
Overland Mail	11	0	13	8
Lancet	13	8	14	8
Field	16	0	18	0
Bell's Life	12	0	13	0
Ill. Sporting and Dramatic News	13	0	14	8
Times (London) Weekly	6	0	7	0
Mail, The (three times a week)	17	0	20	0
Judy	6	8	7	8
Fun	5	0	6	0
Queen Newspaper	16	0	18	0
St. James Budget	12	0	13	0
Pall Mall Budget	12	0	13	0
Vanity Fair	21	0	22	8
Saturday Review	12	0	13	0
Weekly Dispatch	5	0	6	0
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	5	4	6	4
Engineering	16	12	18	12
Spectator	12	8	14	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

NOTICE.—MEMON HUSSON MEYA RAHIMTOOLA having agreed to SELL his one-fourth share in the PROPERTY described at foot hereof, all persons having any interest or claim whatever in or to such share are hereby requested to give written notice thereof to the undersigned Attorney to the purchaser at his office, 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise they will be deemed to have waived all such interest or claim, if any, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 11th of July, 1882.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of hilly land, containing by admeasurement 20,900 square yards or thereabouts (with the messuages standing thereon), situate on the western side of and fronting Breach Candy-road, outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in the island of Bombay, and known by the name of Wittoba Canojee's Hill, and bearing pension and tax No. 301 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the north and west by hilly land belonging to Goolbai, widow of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Gamadia, on the east by the said Breach Candy-road, and on the south by hilly land partly belonging to Mr. Juggonnath Narayen and partly to the said Goolbai, and which now describing land and premises were formerly in the possession of Luxmibai, widow of Vassoodev Vithojee, and her tenants, and afterwards of Bhimjee Purshotam and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Husson Meya Rahimtoolla and Memon Joosub Ismail, Joosub Rahimtoola and Ismail Hajee Issac and their tenants.

MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE.
Purchaser's Attorney.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

MARIA CUTLER, late wife of George Cutler, Engine-Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
ROBERT SAMUEL BREWER, late Engine Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
ROBERT BRUNTON, late of Kurrachee, Engineer.
WALTER JOSEPH BLAKE, late of the Military Hospital, Queenstown, Co. Cork, Ireland, Surgeon-Major.
WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN, late of the Madras Civil Service.
ANTONE DE SILVA, late Assistant Teacher, Bombay Education Society's School.
JAMES MAINWARING DOUGLAS, late a Major in H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
WILLIAM HARDING, late Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
JOSEPH HUME HENDERSON, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, Brigadier-General.
ROBERT HOWARTH, late Contractor, Sukkur.
EDWARD C. WAUD, late Lieut. Kings Dragoon Guards.
GEORGE UCHTER KNOX, late Lieut.-Col. H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
ABRAHAM ELIZER MOSES, late Engine Driver, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
WILLIAM OGG, late Cutter in the employ of Messrs. Joonas Tyeb & Co., Bombay.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
SAMUEL KENT PARSON, late of Balham Hill, Clapham, in the county of Surrey, and formerly Assistant Surgeon in the employ of the Honorable East India Company.
RICHARD SORBY, late Guard, Kandahar State Railway.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belong to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admnsr.-Genl's. Office, High Court, Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes: Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Katywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINE CHESTS, AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HATS, HELMETS, TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, AND TOBACCONIST'S SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
GAMES, GYMKHANA KIT, SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HORSE AND STABLE GEAR, WHIPS, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, AND HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS.

(To the Profession and Trade only.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S WHOLESALE PRICED LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

THE extraordinary increase in the demand for these excellent fruits has induced the undersigned to order out a specially large supply which is now offered at reduced rates for cash only.

Apples	per tin Rs. 0 7	Plums, Greengages, Grapes	per tin Rs. 0 15
Do.	per doz. „ 5 0		per doz. „ 11 0
Apricots, Pears, Peaches	per tin „ 0 15	Strawberries, Pineapple (whole)	per tin „ 1 0
	per doz. „ 11 0		per doz. „ 11 8

PROVISION CASH STORES.

Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.
8, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.

W. J. ESSAI.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!
BEST LONDON MADE,
CHOICE SELECTED STICKS, NATURAL HANDLES.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Nicol Caps, &c., a useful Umbrella	10 12	8 0
Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, Burlington Nicol Caps, very handsome...	14 16	0 0
Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, very durable, a most elegant and useful Umbrella ...	18	0
Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, a Specialité, Best Steel Paragon Frames, with Sterling Silver Mounts and Caps, and very choice Sticks...	22 & 26	0 0
Sun Umbrellas, white Cambric, Lined Green ...	6	8
Best Drab Levantine Cloth, Lined Green ...	8	8

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

Bannatyne's Guide to the Examinations for Promotion in the Infantry:

CONTAINING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON REGIMENTAL DUTIES, IN TWO PARTS.
PART I.—RANK OF LIEUTENANT AND CAPTAIN. Rs. 4-8; POST FREE, Rs. 4-12.

	Rs.	a.
Aitken's Outlines of the Science and Practice of Medicine	6	12
Natural Religion. By the author of "Ecce Homo"	5	12
The Dead Shot; or Sportsman's Complete Guide: Being a Treatise on the Use of the Gun. By Marksman. (Fifth Edition)	6	12
Gamble's Manual of Indian Timbers	5	0
Field's Some Observations on Codification in India	1	0
Floyd's Hints on Dog Breaking	0	10
Carlyle's Reminiscences of My Irish Journey in 1849	4	12
"Dickens." By A. W. Ward. New Volume of the English Men of Letter Series	1	8
The Code of Criminal Procedure: Being Act X of 1882, with Table of Contents and Index	4	0
The Code of Civil Procedure: Being Act XIV of 1882, with Table of Contents and Index	4	8
Annual Register, 1881	11	4
Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year. (Illustrated)	1	4
Brewer's Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots, and Stories. (New edition)	4	12
Twenty-One Days in India; or, The Tour of Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B., by Geo. Aberigh-Mackay. (New illustrated edition)	6	12
Dicken's Dictionary of Paris, 1882	1	0
Do. do. London, 1882	1	0
Kelly's Practical Surveying for India. (Third edition)	6	0
Murray's Hand-Book for Travellers in the Bengal Presidency	12	8
Henderson's Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in India, including the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, with a Commentary, &c., &c.	16	0
Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, &c. (Tagore Law Lectures, 1882)	16	0
Agnew's Law of Trusts in British India, with an Appendix (Tagore Law Lectures, 1881)	12	0
Skeat's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language	27	8
Mandalay to Moulmein. A Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875. By J. Anderson (Maps, Illustrations.) Rs. 13-4 reduced to	5	0
Blyth's Foods: Their Composition and Analysis	10	0
Wharton's Hydrographical Surveying	9	8
Temple's Men and Events of my Time in India	10	0
Strachey's Finances and Public Works of India for 1869 to 1881	11	4
Hunter's The Indian Empire. Its History, People, and Products	10	0
Sennett's Marine Steam Engine. A Treatise for the use of Engineering Students and Officers of the Royal Navy	13	4
Tarikh-i-Sorath. A History of the Provinces of Sorath and Hallar in Kathiawad. By Ranchodji Amarji	3	12
Couche's Permanent Way Rolling Stock and Technical Working of Railways, with an Appendix on Works. Vol. 3, with Atlas	37	8
Hill's Leprosy in British Guiana. An account of West Indian Leprosy	20	0
The Voyage of the Vega Round Asia and Europe. By A. E. Nordenskjold. Translated by A. Leslie, 2 vols. Numerous Maps and Illustrations	30	0

	Rs.	a.
Kemble's Records of Later Life. 3 vols.	20	0
Bombay University Calendar, 1882-3	2	0
Society of Engineers. Transactions for 1881	9	8
Bent's Life of Guiseppe Garibaldi	2	4
Little Folks. New volume	3	4
American Notes, 1881	1	0
Speeches and Table Talk of the Prophet Mohamed. By S. Lane Poole	3	0
Locke on Words	3	0
Vivian's Wanderings in Western Lands	6	12
The Invasion of England. Told Twenty Years after. By an Old Soldier	1	8
Tales from the Works of J. F. Cooper	1	0
Walpole's Short History of the Kingdom of Ireland. Five maps, &c.	6	12
The Great Musicians. Sebastian Bach	2	0
The Great Artist. Romney and Lawrence	1	8
Army Act. New Edition, 1882	1	4
Leky's History of England on the Eighteenth Century. Vols. 3 and 4	22	8
Floyer's Unexplored Baluchistan: A Survey. With Observations, Astronomical, Geographical, Botanical, &c. 12 Illustrations and a Map	17	8
Cervante's Don Quixote. With Life, &c., by J. G. Lockert, 2 vols. (Bohn's library)	4	8
Bowick's Crops of the Farm	1	8
Proof Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Edited by Major R. H. Vetch. "Occasional Papers," Vol. VI., 1881. (Embracing the Afghan Campaign)	7	8
Spon's Encyclopœdia of the Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Raw Commercial Products (complete in 2 vols.) Cloth, 2,100 Pages, and nearly 2,000 Engravings	44	0
Jacob's Military Law Examination Manual	2	6
Butler's Catalogue of the Birds of the Southern Portion of the Bombay Presidency.	3	0
Cornhill and Ranvier's Manual of Pathological Histology. Vol. 1. (Second Edition)	13	4
Blanchard Jerrold's Life of Geo. Cruickshank, 2 vols.	15	0
Kant. By W. Wallace. (Philosophical Classics)	2	4
Moore's The Other Side of the Opium Question	1	8
Crooke's Dyeing and Tissue Printing	3	4
Treatise on Rivers and Canals. By L. F. Vernon Harcourt. 2 vols. Text and Plates	13	4
Queen's Regulations. Pocket Edition	1	0
Plunkett's Conversation Manual, in English, Hindustani, Persian, and Pashtu	4	0
Vibart's Military History of the Madras Engineers and Pioneers. 2 vols., vol. 1	20	0
Cooke's Hours with Players. 2 vols	13	4
Wheeler's Tales from Indian History	3	0

NEW NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
The Stolen White Elephant, by Mark Twain	3	12
Roughing It, and Innocents at Home, by do.	4	12
Court Netherleigh, by Mrs. Henry Wood	3	12
Portrait of a Lady, by H. James, Junior	3	12
A Woman Hater, by Chas. Reade	2	4
The Wandering Heir, by do.	2	4
Democracy. An American Novel	3	0
Queen Cophetua, by R. E. Francillon	1	4
Aylas Angel, by A. Trollope	3	12
My Sister the Actress, by Flo Marryatt	1	4
Prudence by L. C. Little	3	4
Unknown to History, by C. M. Yonge, 2 vols	5	12

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

TWO competent F. A. or B. A. TEACHERS, qualified also to give lessons in music, drawing, painting, levelling, and surveying. For particulars apply to the office of this paper with authenticated copies of TESTIMONIALS and University or College CERTIFICATES which will not be returned. Applications will be received up to the 10th August only.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 15 per cent, or Rs. 75 per share, will be payable on or after the 20th instant, to the registered Shareholders of the Company on this date.

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1882.

TENDERS invited on or before 24th July for the SALE and REMOVAL of one of the CARRIAGE SHEDS (northern) attached to Byculla Church. Address Revd. J. HIGGINS, Parsonage, Byculla.

Bombay, 18th July, 1882.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. ASHBURNER being about to retire from the service is anxious to find employment for the following servants. Most of them have been in his service for many years, and he can strongly recommend them all as thoroughly good, honest, and respectable servants. Cook, Butler, 2nd Butler, Aya, an accomplished ladies Maid and trustworthy Nurse, speaks English, 2 Hamals, Massal, Dhobi, 4 Ghorawallas, 1 Nalbund, rides fairly, a light weight, Coachman, Dirzi, Cowkeeper, Sweeper (a woman).

NOTICE.—Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES have CEASED to be AGENTS for the INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, from 17th instant. All orders and applications for Agencies to be addressed,

FRANK WELSH, General Manager,
Indian Zoedone Company, Limited.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED

At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MARMAGAO-BELLARY RAILWAY.
(HUBLI SECTION.)
TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive proposals from persons willing to undertake the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of first class BRICKS and LIME in large quantities for the above Railway Works.

THOMPSON, DIXON, BAYLY & Co.,
Contractors.

Dharwar, 14th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

THE undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT for HODGARTS PATENT COMBINED LEVER and HYDRAULIC PRESS, HYDRAULIC FINISHING PRESS, and all ACCESSORIES.

For speed, economy, and power these presses, after a trial of 20 years severe work in nearly every market in Western India and Ceylon, stand unrivalled, one press turning out easily 250 bales of *Cotton* per day, the bales averaging 21 tons per 100.

For full information apply

T. D. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer, Surveyor, and Valuer,
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th June, 1882.

PENSIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that PENSIONS payable at the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Bombay, will be DISBURSED on the following dates only, in each month:—3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th, between 11 a. m. and 4 P. M. PENSIONERS SHOULD ATTEND between those hours with their bills previously made out and propely signed. The bills will not be made out in the Accountant General's Office.

2. When any of the above dates falls on a Sunday or gazetted holiday, the Pensions will be payable on the next day.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant General.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1882.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 696 of 1879.

MOTIRAM BHUGOOBHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house No. 151, Bhooleshwar-road, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty No. , outside the Fort ....Defendant.

AND

ERUCHSHAW DORABJEE COOPER........Plaintiff's Assignee.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above Suit on the 17th day of February, 1880, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine, annas fifteen, and pies four, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of March, 1882, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned (which interest subject to the life interest of Dhunbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee, was by an order, dated 10th February, 1881 (attached), that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 840 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 4,992, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 58, situate on the south side of a public road called Doorgadavee-road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public road called Pattenstreet, on the west by a public road called Trimbuck Purshotum-street, on the north by the said Doorgadavee road, and on the south by the property of Coombhar Mahadhew Woodeeda.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 7,996 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456 and 457, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 115, situated on the west side of the said Trimbuck Purshotum Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the said Trimbuck Purshotum Street, partly by the property of Murses Keerpal, and partly by the property of Sorabjee Bomonjee, on the west partly by the property of Chupubai, widow of Trimbuck Shunker, and partly by the ground of Thucker Bhowanee Nuthoo, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by a public road called Falkland-road.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 595 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 456 and 457, situate to west side of the public road called Falkland-road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public road called Falkland-road, on the west by a public road called Khetwady back-road, on the north by the property of Succaram Gosavi, and on the south by the temple of Withoba Ruckmabai.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 380 4-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358 and for Pension and Tax under No. 46, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 56, situate on the west side of Nanabhoy Bomonjee's Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee's Lane, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Framjee, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Bomonjee and

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 19, situate on the east side by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee's Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Moosa Mapla, on the west by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee, and on the south by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1882, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Sheriff's Office to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

All the said properties will, pursuant to an order dated the 8th day of June, 1882, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, be sold in one lot.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1). Claim of Buchoobai, widow and executrix of Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooper, under an assignment, dated 25th April, 1881.

(2). Claim of Tribhowandass Gungadass and Gungadass Toolsidass according to the decree in Suit No. 162 of 1881 which relates only to the properties firstly, secondly, and thirdly described.

(3) Claim of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell, the assignee of the claim and interest of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors, High Court.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff's assignee has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of June, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. PESTONJEE COWASJEE,
Attorney for the Plaintiff's Assignee.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION—REVOLVERS. Officers proceeding on service can obtain Revolvers for Government ammunition at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PICTURES.—The finest collection of Framed and Unframed Pictures in India.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass, can be framed if required.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, from the genuine Old Established firm in Stuttgart, our special design of Iron Frame and Case. We invite comparison.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

VIOLIN STRINGS.—A large stock on hand of the best Italian and French make, also and Banjo Strings.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS [illegible] a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

EVERY MAIL we receive a [illegible] Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Rich [illegible] plated, new patterns, with glass shades [illegible] Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8, Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!!

POMMERY AND GRENO.

Extra Dry,	Quarts,	per dozen	Rs. 58
Do.	Pints	do.	30

WE have received a small parcel of the above celebrated Champagne, which is much in use at the principal English Clubs, Hotels, &c., and considered the only best and pure sparkling wine at its price by the connoisseurs.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints.	Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz.	Rs. 27.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND ALL THE ROYAL PALACES.

THIS delicious Liqueur, made from the FINEST KENT MORELLAS is now an established favourite, and it is in general use throughout the Presidency.

In pints.........................each Re. 1-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

---

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. 80 lbs. tent Rs. 70, 150 lbs. tent Rs. 120. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contractor and General Merchant.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to [illegible] acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, [illegible] spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Commissioner may decide beforehand [illegible] case what proportion of the grant [illegible] thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee [illegible] liable to pay land revenue at the rate [illegible] per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas [illegible] acre on one-third of his grant up to the year [illegible] A. D.; after the expiration of such year he [illegible] liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the [illegible] survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within lands granted under these rules are reserved [illegible] ernment, together with the right to enter up[illegible] sume such portion of land as may be nece[illegible] amining or working mines upon payment [illegible] pensation to the grantee for loss of, or inju[illegible] surface.

G. D. BURG[illegible]
Secretary to the Chi[illegible]

The 5th April, 1882

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LADIES' GYMKHANA, MALABAR HILL, HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock.

F. L. STEEL.
For the Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P. M. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, offers for the immediate supply of 300 tons of best quality MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, 150 tons of same to be in Logs, not less than 20 feet long by 12 inches square, and 150 tons in Logs not less than 12 feet long by 15 inches square.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st July, 1882.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, LONDON.
SESSION, 1882-3.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, October 2. The Hospital contains 180 beds. These, together with the 50 beds of the adjoining Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, to the practice of which matriculated students are admitted, make a total of 230 beds available for clinical teaching.

HOSPITAL STAFF AND LECTURERS.

Consulting Physician, Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.S. Consulting Surgeons, Edwin Canton, F.R.C.S., Francis Hird, F.R.C.S. Physicians, Drs. Pollock, Silver, and Green. Assistant Physicians, Drs. Bruce, Colquhoun, Abercrombie, and Lubbock. Physician Accoucheur, Dr. Watt Black. Physician for Skin-diseases, Dr. Sangster. Surgeons, Messrs. Barwell, Bellamy, and Astley Bloxam. Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. Cantlie, Morgan, and Whitehead. Dental Surgeon, Mr. Fairbank.

SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Two entrance scholarships of the value of £30 and £20 respectively are awarded annually in October.

The Golding scholarship of £15, the Llewellyn scholarship of £25, the Governors' Gold Medal for Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and the Pereira Prize of £5 are awarded annually.

Silver and bronze medals and certificates of honour are awarded in all the classes.

Gentlemen who commence their medical studies at the Hospital in the Winter Session are eligible to compete for the scholarships, &c.

APPOINTMENTS OPEN TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

[illegible] Registrar, Surgical Registrar, salary of each [illegible] annum. Resident Medical, Surgical and Obstetric Officers, with rooms and commons free; Assistant [illegible] and Assistant Surgical Officers, with commons free; [illegible] Clerkships, Surgeons' Dresserships and [illegible] and Dental Assistantships are open to all [illegible] students without additional fee.

The fee for the entire course of Lectures required by the [illegible] Boards amount to £91-7, payable in 5 instalments. [illegible] men can also enter to any course of lectures, [illegible] hospital practice only.

DENTAL STUDENTS.

[illegible] fee for Dental Surgery, including [illegible] £42-2, which may be paid in two instalments.

[illegible] Hospital is within 5 minutes' walk of the Dental Hospital of London.

A [illegible] containing much additional information will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

FRANCIS HIRD, F.R.C.S., Dean.
J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., Sub-Dean.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
[illegible]LESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their kind patrons and the public generally that they have added to their establishment a machine for the manufactures of Ærated Waters. This Machine embodies all the latest improvements, and is the first of its kind in Bombay.

Nothing is so important to consumers of Ærated waters as perfect purification and complete removal of lead, copper, and earthly matter from the water. Arrangements are made for a complete set of charcoal filters, through which the water is carefully filtered, rendering it perfectly pure and bright before it enters the machine.

We are now prepared to supply at the following moderate prices Ærated waters manufactured by us.

Sodawater Ærated Water	Re.	0	10	per dozen
Potash Water Lemonade Gingerade	„	0	12	„
Tonic Water	„	0	14	„
Gingerale	„	1	4	„
Raspberryade	„	0	14	„
Seidlitz Water Seltzer Water Lithia Water	„	1	0	„
[illegible] charged extra	„	1	12	„

[illegible] & Co. take this opportunity [illegible] numerous constituents [illegible] they have hitherto [illegible] business [illegible] patronage.

[illegible] & CO. [illegible] FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT [illegible]
No. 3, APOLLO-ST[illegible]

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m. [illegible] BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public [illegible] tion at "Warwick Villa," near the G. I. P. Railway workshops, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. Po[illegible], Esq. The same comprises rich [illegible] glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast [illegible]ices, best plated ware such as cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice-pitcher, toast rack, bread plate, sets of plated spoons and forks, tea sets, fish knife and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table, side-board, what-nots, pier, circular, oval, writing, dressing, and washing tables, drawing and dining-room mallet pattern, arm and without-arm chairs, easy reclining and conversation couches, drawing-room chairs lined with cretonne and spring, drawing-room half backed couches lined with cretonne and spring, table and hanging kerosine lamps, blackwood and iron 4 posts bedsteads complete, almirah, chest of drawers, clothes and gownpresses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, large iron stone, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. About eight large portmanteaus.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1 Palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome small pony dog cart, with pony and harness.
1 handsome strong Madras-built baraily cart.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Received a fresh supply of 150 of these world renowned Machines per S. S. Armenia. For cash or on monthly payments, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a strong COB, about 14 hands, to carry 13 stone. Apply with full particulars to J. H. C., Post Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY CARLTON F. CLUB v. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, at 5-30 THIS EVENING, Cooperage Ground (weather permitting).

WANTED, a good COB or GALLOWAY, about 14 hands, to ride and drive; also Dog-Cart. Address stating price, P. G. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO MERCHANTS & BROKERS.—For Hire [illegible] August, a decent Carriage and Horse for any [illegible] A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

[illegible]Y certificated ENGINEER desires [illegible] in Mills or Cotton Factories. Has been [illegible] testimonials. Address ENGINEER, care of [illegible]

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for a Punjab Native Infantry Regiment at Allahabad. Applications stating terms, &c., and testimonials to be sent to Band President, 28th P. N. I., Allahabad.

FIELD GLASSES.—FOR SALE. New Pair Negretti and Zambra, best double telescope with width adjustment. Most powerfull and quite new, sold below cost price. Apply KING, KING & Co., agents. Price Rs. 125.

P. DeSOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

NOTICE.—During Mr. E. M. WALTON'S temporary absence from Bombay, his practice will be left in charge of his assistant, Mr. C. A. GRAVES.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.

EXCELLENT CUP or BREAKFAST WINE, PETIT MEDOC CLARET quarts and pints, at moderate price. BARTON & Co., Church-gate street.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, [illegible] Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, [illegible] Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The [illegible] The Native Passenger Ships Act, The [illegible]ical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The [illegible] Amendment Act, and the Bombay [illegible], Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply [illegible] Office.

[illegible]S, TIFFINS, ICES, TEA [illegible] & SPIRITS, &c. PEARSE'S [illegible]ROW.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row. W.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds [illegible] the public have been demonstrated in England [illegible] extensive use which is made by Advertisers [illegible] great and small, along every [illegible] [illegible]G COMPANIES [illegible]ERS and others [illegible] the notice of [illegible]ege of Railway [illegible]ilege should not [illegible]rtisers in India. [illegible]easing number of Native [illegible] the two trunk lines of Western [illegible]nts, Traders, &c. seeing that they have [illegible]ege of advertising in their own language, [illegible] and the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
[illegible]ulgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoorae
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaum
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

[illegible]oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
[illegible]on

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad [illegible]bad
Mehmooda-
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw[illegible]

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

BOATING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

	R. a.		R. a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0	WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	9 0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE SUIT as above	45 0	WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS	2 0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	[illegible]	WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine	3 8
BEST BLUE CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above	30 0	ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2 8
		BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	3 0
		POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped, red or blue	9 8

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black ...	from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored ...	„ 2 11 „	Ditto Ball ...	„ 9 0 „
Satins all shades ...	„ 1 9 „	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets ...	„ 2 0 „	Flowers Ditto	
Velveteens colored ...	„ 1 8 „	Feathers Ditto	
Ditto Black ...	„ 1 8 „	Fans Ditto	
Sateens all Shades ...	„ 0 8 „	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines ...	„ 0 5 „	Handkerchiefs...	from 1 dozen.
Alpacas ...	„ 0 6 „	Gloves Kid white and colored...	„ 4 per pair.
Serges Blue ...	„ 1 2 „	„ „ Black and colored	„ 1 8 „
Muslins white and fancy, ...	„ 0 4½ „	„ Silk Black ...	„ 0 15 „
Lawns ...	„ 0 2½ „	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons....	„ 1 6 „
Merinos all Shades ...	„ 1 6 „	„ „ „ 3 Buttons....	„ 1 12 „
„ Black ...	„ 0 13½ „	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for....	„ 0 8 „
Pompadours, fast colours ...	„ 0 5 „	Linen Collars all shapes	from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes all shades ...	„ 0 6 „	Linen Cuffs ...	„ 4 2 „
Nets all colors ...	„ 0 6 „	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„ 5 8 each.
Frillings ...	„ 0 1½ „	Ditto untrimmed ...	„ 0 12 „
Cash's Frillings all widths ...		Hats Riding ...	„ 5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	„ 0 14 „	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisites at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 39 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,*" 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gifford Street, London, N. W., England.
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.

E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... „ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... „ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ...	... „ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart Row.

POONA,
1, East Street.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD

BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)................	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.).................	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ..	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0	
Monforte, Italian wine	„ 26 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	
Les Canons	„ 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac...........	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star........	„ 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars......	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old).........	„ 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)..........	„ 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
ST. PAULI BEER.....................	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE..	„ 5 0	„ 3 0
IND COOPE & Co.'s BITTER BEER	„ 5 0	„ ..
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth...................	Rs. 18 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest).......	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	„ 15 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles..	„ 14 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 17[illegible].

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER [illegible]

ANNUAL INCOME	£[illegible]
FIRE RESERVE	£[illegible],500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,1[illegible]
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,[illegible],008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £[illegible]
„ 1880 .... £[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, [illegible] assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now [illegible] £2,360,307.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 3
1870	£1,921,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

DARJEELING, the 5th July.

From COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to all COMMISSIONERS of DIVISIONS.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for your early consideration, copies of the papers (Letter No. 921½ dated 8th April 1882 to Government of India and Resolution of Government of India, dated 18th May 18[illegible]) with reference to the extension of Local Self-Government. Your opinion on the general question has already been submitted in reply to my Circular (Finance, No. 98-106T, dated 4th November). The letter of this Government to the Government of India, No. 921½, dated 8th April, and the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th May, have, however, raised points of much wider application than have been hitherto under discussion, and these should now receive the special and attentive consideration of all local officers, assisted by such native advisers as they may be able to consult. Mr. Rivers Thompson is anxious to give the fullest possible effect to the policy of the Government of India. It is quite clear, however, that, whether as affecting Municipalities or as affecting Local Boards, the extent of the applicability of the new proposals to either towns or tracts must depend very much upon the local information to be obtained regarding each one of them; and it is necessary, therefore, that the circumstances of each district should be carefully examined, in order that Government may be in a position to determine how far the full scope of the scheme can be extended, what modifications will be required in particular places, and how many grades must be constructed in the legislative measure in which the general scheme is to find its ultimate expression.

2. You will observe that the two main points on which the Government of India have modified the scheme submitted by this Government are the extent to which the constitution of the Local Boards is to be determined by election, and the extent to which they are to be controlled by official Chairmen. The Government of India lay down no rigid rule. They desire that the elective system may be introduced, and that non-officials may be Chairmen of the Local Borads, wherever these measures may be practicable. It will be incumbent upon this Government and its officers, with whom will rest the determination of this condition as regards individual localities, not to abuse the discretion allowed them, but, without reference to preconceived ideas on general questions of policy, to give the fullest effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government that may be compatible with their duty to their own charges.

3. The suggestions of the Government of India on these two principal points have even more direct reference to Town or Municipal Boards than to District and Local Boards. Before, therefore, proceeding to discuss the scheme for the constitution and working of the last-named bodies, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to invite your attention to the following considerations regarding Municipalities.

4. Apart from Calcutta, which is under a separate law, the elective system is now in force in three only out of the 26 first class Municipalities in Bengal. It is true that no very great success has attended the experiment in two at least out of these three. Nevertheless, it is reported that though the electors do not as a body display much interest in the exercise of the franchise, and though the elected Commissioners do not apply themselves with any special diligence to the conduct of municipal affairs, the personnel of the Corporation is much the same as it would have been had the system of nomination been maintained. Instances, however, are not unknown in more advanced communities where elected members of Local Boards are indifferent to the call of public duty. This much at least is clear that, while under the elective system there may be some [illegible] of progress in regard to general interest in municipal affairs, there can hardly be any such prospect under a system of simple nomination, and all the experience of past efforts would seem to show that, if little good has so far been effected by election, certainly no harm has been done by it. It was in view of these circumstances, and in the hope that with extended responsibilities and extended powers, greater interest in public affairs might be taken both by electors and by elected, [illegible] Sir Ashley Eden, in announcing the de[illegible]ation of Government to relieve Municipalities of the charges for Police, expressed his willingness to consider proposals for extending the elective system to first class Municipalities. A circular was issued inviting an expression of the wishes of the different bodies; but there has been no response to this invitation. The law requires that one-third of the rate-payers shall sign a petition, praying for the introduction of the elective system into a Municipality, before Government can take any action in this direction, and it may be that ignorance of this provision on the part of the people is the cause of their silence. In view, however, of the declared policy of Government, it is not desirable that its officers should maintain a passive attitude in this matter. It is entirely the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that the partial failures of past limited experiments should not be accepted by District Officers as a sufficient reason for declining to extend the trial to other Municipalities. They should cause the requirements of the law to be generally understood, and they should make it known that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared, as a rule, to extend the elective system to all first class Municipalities, and large second class Municipalities, in which the requirements of section 16 of the General Municipal Act are fulfilled. In submitting proposals to this end, it will be convenient that you should communicate your views, and those of the local officers, regarding the method of election most suitable to the Municipality in question, and the rules by which it should be controlled. You should also make recommendations in regard to the qualifications to be prescribed for electors and candidates, and state the number of persons who, according to such tests, would be entitled to the franchise or to a seat at the Municipal Board. Copies of the rules now in force in the Calcutta, Burdwan, Kishnaghur, and Serampore Municipalities are herewith forwarded for your inspection.

5. It has also been declared to be the policy of the Government of India that non-official persons [illegible]uld be appointed to be Chairman of Local Boards [illegible]ever this may be practicable, and that, where [illegible]essary to appoint an executive officer to be [illegible]an, he should not, as a general rule, have [illegible] the proceedings of the Board. It is ob[illegible] if this policy can be carried out any[illegible] be carried out in Municipalities. The [illegible]ting and regulating Mofussil Muni[illegible] now been in operation for many [illegible]rea over which such Municipalities [illegible]risdiction is limited and well defined; [illegible]laces at which such Municipalities [illegible] established are generally centres [illegible] and population, where we may [illegible] to find not only men of education and [illegible], but men who have gained practical ex[illegible] of Municipal Administration under the [illegible]tem which have been in force during the last [illegible]enty years. In all this period the intelligence of the people of Bengal has not stood still; and more than in other provinces it may be claimed here that, with the proofs of rapid advance in popular education and of the growth of a healthier public opinion, the time has come when the demand of the more intelligent classes for a large freedom in the management of their own concerns must be recognized and allowed. The desire of the Lieutenant-Governor is that Municipal Commissioners shall have as much scope as possible in the independent management of the affairs of their own towns, and there can be no doubt that this scope may be seriously limited, in the interior at any rate, by the active intervention of the chief executive officer of the district or sub-division. In Calcutta, the Chairman is Commissioner of Police, but he has no other executive authority. Two-thirds of the Commissioners are elected, and the practical interest which as a body they now display in the administration of the affairs of the town is beginning to have excellent results. In the Suburban and Howrah Municipalities the Magistrate of the district is Chairman. Here, however, the conditions are essentially different from those of mofussil towns. Official influence is of comparatively little moment; and the Commissioners evince much independence and public spirit in the discussion and direction of municipal affairs. The circumstances of these three Municipalities are, however, in other respects also quite special, and Imperial and Provincial interests are to a large extent involved. The question of their administration is receiving the separate consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. In the mofussil, however, the presence of the chief executive officer at the head of the Board has very frequently the effect of discouraging the free expression of independent opinion; and, though this may be materially altered by the working of the elective system, still there can be little doubt that the object of encouraging Local Self-Government would be promoted by the removal of this overshadowing influence, sufficient power being retained to compel the Commissioners to discharge their duty to the public should they persist in neglecting it. Obviously, however, no fixed rule can be laid down for all Municipalities. In some the non-official members have hitherto so far held back from active interest in public affairs that no one may be found among them fitted for the post of Chairman. In a few, even if the Ward system were fully developed, the labours would be so heavy and the responsibilities so great that no one may be willing to accept the position without a special salary; and in some cases it may be found that the rate-payers and the Commissioners themselves would prefer to retain the gratuitous official agency now available to them, while the former enjoy the privileges of election. The case of each Municipality must be carefully considered with due [illegible] to all its circumstances. On the whole Mr. Rivers Thompson would be willing to adopt the same test of the popular wishes in this matter as in that of election, and, in the absence of very special objection, to appoint a non-official Chairman or to appoint a nominee of the Commissioners themselves, in the event of one-third of the rate-payers signing a petition asking him to take this action. The existing law gives the Lieutenant-Governor authority to appoint any person to be Chairman of a Municipality. Indeed, the prominent su[illegible] of a Municipality in the Hooghly district has recently led His Honour to confer this office upon one of the non-official Commissioners, who has hitherto conducted the duties of Vice-Chairman; and he will be ready to take similar measures elsewhere. It will be desirable to make the intention of Government in this respect generally known. Meanwhile you should report, regarding each Municipality, whether, in your opinion and in that of the local officers and their native advisers, the chief executive officer should remain Chairman or should be replaced by some other official, and whether either of these should be allowed to vote at the meetings of the Board; or whether Government should nominate a non-official Chairman, or, finally, should leave the Commissioners to nominate their own Chairman, subject to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval. It will of course be understood that the conduct of the inquiries which bear upon these questions should not be limited to official agency. The persons mainly concerned are the people themselves; and there should be no difficulty by public meetings, or by personal communication with the residents in each Municipality, of ascertaining the wishes of those chiefly interested. Other questions connected with Municipalities such as the amount to be contributed to district schools situated within their limits, and their relations with adjoining Local Boards, in regard to education, highways, ferries, and the like, will be discussed further on.

6. When we approach the discussion of the constitution of Local Boards, the difficulties of the problem are manifestly greater; and these difficulties arise primarily from the fact that, in this direction at least, the experiment of Local Self-Government based upon election is entirely an innovation, foreign alike to the genius and instincts of the people and [illegible] has obtained since the B[illegible]ed in India. The Govern[illegible] has no past experience to fall back upon for its guidance, nor probably could it find in any of the independent Native States in the country precedents of a kind to help it in such a novel undertaking. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious, nevertheless, to give to the views expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council the fullest and the fairest trial; and, though he has no fears as to the results of the measure and no doubts as to its ultimate success, he is bound from his position to give the warning that, if any solid and permanent results are to be achieved, it can only be by a tentative and patient procedure in the introduction of the new policy. We are dealing with untried men in an untried system. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore is glad to find that, in the work to be done and the manner of its accomplishment, a large discretion has been accorded to him; and he avails himself of this liberty in recording now the views which he desires to bring under your notice.

7. As regards the general question of the machinery by which Local Self-Government is to be conducted you will observe that the Government of India have accepted Sir Ashley Eden's recommendation that the unit of administration should be the Local or Sub-divisional, and not the District, Board. Even smaller jurisdictions would be admitted if it were found practicable to appoint Local Boards to control them. The Government of India are also disposed to restrict the functions of the District Boards or Councils to the decision of very general questions affecting the district, such as the rate of road cess, and the like, and the allotment of general district funds. Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that there will be little difficulty in providing for the exercise of independent powers by the Local Boards, and thus dispensing with District Councils altogether where such Boards exist. Wherever it may be necessary for two or more Boards to execute some work in common or to contribute to the salary of a common officer, provision can be made for the union of Boards for any specific purpose, and the delegation of their powers for such purpose to a joint Board, as in the English Act. Sir Ashley Eden was of opinion that it would be best to legislate only for districts in which Local Boards could be formed, other district being dealt with by executive order. The Government of India prefer that all should be included. There will be no difficulty in incorporating in the law the powers which are now held by Road, Education and Dispensary Committees, with such enlargement as may be found possible, and conferring them on single Committees.

8. There will therefore be, under the new law (from which the districts of Singhbhoom, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts will be excluded), three classes of districts: (1) Those which contain no sub-division in which a Local Board can be formed: these will remain under the charge of District Committees, and will correspond with the "rural districts," under the English Act, which are not fit for incorporation in a "Local Government district." (2) Those which contain some sub-divisions in which a Local Board can be formed, and some in which this is not possible: the latter class of sub-division will be placed in charge of such a Committee, corresponding to a Branch Committee under the existing Cess Act, as can be formed, the Charman being the Sub-divisional Officer. (3) Those which contain sub-divisions, in all of which Local Boards can be formed: these will correspond with "Local Government districts" in England. It will now be for you to report, after detailed inquiry under which of the three categeries each district in your jurisdiction should be placed. It will of course be the desire of Government that as many sub-divisions as possible may gradually advance sufficiently to be created Local Government districts. In order that no obstacle may be thrown in the way, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to insert a section in the law to enable a certain proportion of the persons of substance in a sub-division to petition Government to have a Local Board created, and to provide for full inquiry into such petitions.

(To be continued.)

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

TO BE OPENED ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

PATRON:
H. E. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., G.C.M.G.
VICE-PATRON:
Lieut-General the Hon. A. E. HARDINGE, C.B.

The Exhibition will consist of Paintings in Oil and Water-colours, Drawings, Etchings, Photographs; Works in Wood and Metal, and Pottery of every kind, and all branches of Industrial Art.

The following Prizes will be awarded:—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

For the best Picture in Oil or Water-colour by an Amateur Artist.

MR. ROBERTSON'S PRIZE.

For the best *bona fide* Landscape in Oil, Indian subject (exclusive of architecture or figures.)

THE HONOURABLE MR. ASHBURNER'S PRIZE.

For the best Landscape in Water-colour, Indian subject.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

1. For the best Drawing by a Private Soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay.
2. For do. do. serving with the Native Army, Bombay.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S PRIZES.

1.	For the best Painting by a Native of India, amateur or professional ... Rs.	100
2.	For the best specimen of Art Pottery, by a Native of India...	50
3.	For the best specimen of Art Metal work by a Native of India	50

COLONEL POTTINGER'S PRIZE.

For the best Drawing by a Warrant or Non-commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army.

KHAN BAHADUR PADAMJEE PESTONJEE'S PRIZES.

1. For the best Drawing in Oil or Water-colour by a Native of India, professional or amateur.
2. For second best do. do. do.

THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

1.	For the best Figure Painting in Oil ... Rs.	60
2.	Do. do. Water-colour	60
3.	Do. Drawing in Black and White, or Sepia	30
4.	For the best series of four Landscape Sketches in Oil *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches...	60
5.	For the best series of four Landscape Sketches in Water-colour, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches	60
6.	For the best Painting from still life (fruit, flowers, game, &c.)	40
7.	For the best copy in Oil, Water-colours, or Chalk, from a Painting, Engraving, or Photograph	30
8.	For the best Photograph, Landscape or Figure...	30
9.	For the best Picture by a lady amateur who has not gained any other prize ...	50
10.	For the best specimen of Indian Carving on wood	45
11.	Do. do. do. of Indian Wood work ...	45
12.	Do. do. do. of Indian Metal work	45
13.	Do. do. do. of Indian Gold or Silver work	45

RULES.

I.—Unless otherwise provided, all prizes will be awarded to amateur Artists only.

II.—No Exhibitors can obtain more than one prize for Oils or one for Water-colours respectively, except in separate branches, figures or landscape.

III.—The prizes are open to Exhibitors resident in India, and will be awarded to works painted in India *bona fide*, without aid of any kind from a professional Artist, and which have not gained a prize at any previous Exhibition in the Bombay Presidency.

IV.—The Committee will be glad to receive on loan pictures excluded from competition for a prize: such as works by a professional Artist, photographs, oleographs, &c., and every care will be taken that all contributions are returned uninjured to the Exhibitors.

V.—The Committee will arrange to hang the pictures to the best advantage, and will select judges to award the different prizes.

VI.—Contributors wishing to sell their pictures should notify the same to the Honorary Secretary; the price of such pictures to be legibly entered on the back. A note to the effect that a picture is for sale, and its price, will be entered in the catalogue.

VII.—A Commission of 5 per cent. will be deducted from the price of all pictures or articles sold at the Exhibition.

VIII.—The title of each picture, and the name and address of the painter, should be legibly written on its back. Inattention to this rule causes *very great inconvenience* to the compiler of the catalogue.

IX.—Intending Contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at Poona, as soon as practicable, after the 1st of August, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

X.—Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Poona by the 1st of September.

XI.—It is desirable that the pictures should be sent framed, and, in the case of water-colours, glazed also. Arrangements will be made for the exhibition of Portfolios of drawings and sketches.

XII.—The Committee reserve to themselves the discretion of rejecting any pictures considered unfit for exhibition.

XIII.—No pictures or other articles purchased to be removed from the Exhibition Rooms without payment.

XIV.—Cases should be addressed as follows:—

CARRIAGE PAID.
The HONORARY SECRETARY,
FINE ARTS EXHIBITION,
POONA.

Name of Contributor.

N.B.—The Committee cannot undertake to pay carriage.

For further particulars apply to
DR. T. COOKE,
Principal, College of Science, Poona.

CONCLUSION OF THE HOFFMANN TRIAL.

VIENNA, June 26.

THE further evideence in the Hoffmann case was less unafavourable to the accused than in the earlier days of the trial. It was shown that in some of the transactions in which he was accused of fraud he had simply been unfortunate. Hoffmann had for months been in negotiation with an English contractor to build the projected railway from Pesth to Raab, in Hungary. Out of this business the commission guaranteed to Hoffmann was no less than two million florins. The negotiations succeeding, Hoffmann appeared certain of his large commission; but at the last moment the bankers withdrew entirely from the concern. Some months afterwards, however, the English contractor really succeeded in financing the railway project, but the letter bringing the favourable news found Hoffmann in prison on the present charge of swindling.

Among other things proved by the prisoner was the truth of his statement that he had supplied the Italian Government with one hundred and fifty thousand rifles; that he had had negotiations with the English military authorities for the purchase of arms, and that he had had offers from a London Bank for the establishment of a branch of their business in Vienna, with a capital of half a million sterling. Hoffmann also stated that the formation of the [illegible] Bank, which M. Bontoux subsequently [illegible] for a time entrusted to his hands. [illegible] frequently made references to his friendly connection with the Prince of Wales. The basis of Hoffmann's assertions is gathered from a letter which was read in Court, and of which the following is a copy:—

"Abergeldie Castle, Ballater, Sept. 17, 1880.

"Dear Sir,—I hope you will be so good as to forgive my having left unanswered your letter which I had the pleasure of receiving. I regret that accidental circumstances have prevented my replying sooner. I am afraid you altogether misunderstood the meaning I intended conveying to you when I last wrote. I assure you I never for one moment thought of implying that the Prince had in any way forgotten he had the pleasure of being acquainted with you, or that it had escaped his recollection that he had known you at Pesth, and that you had been kind enough to place your yacht at his disposal at Naples. His Royal Highness remembers you perfectly well. I was anxious to explain—and I regret more than I can say that I failed in doing so—that it is not usual for the Prince, except in special cases—as, for instance, when he happens to be intimate with them—to propose foreign gentlemen himself for a club, the principal reason being that he considers it better for their own sakes that their Ambassador or other fellow-countryman should undertake the duty. Let me beg you to believe I am sincerely sorry if I have caused you any annoyance in this matter. I need hardly state that it was entirely unintentional.

"Believe me, dear Sir,
"Yours very faithfully,
"FRANCIS KNOLLYS."

The earlier portion of the proceedings against the accused turned largely on his dealings in Great Britain or with Englishmen. In the latter portion of the proceedings the charges connected with Hoffmann's doings in Austria were taken up. The question of the yacht Hoffmann offered to the Crown Prince Rudolph again came up. It was shown that Hoffmann had ordered two thousand two hundred pounds' worth of articles to fit out the berths, each article bearing the Crown Prince's coat of arms. The carpenters employed in fixing the fittings made an inquiry at the Hofburg, the emperor's chief palace here, and there learnt that Hoffmann was a swindler. The President here remarked that while Hoffmann was ordering these extravagant luxuries he had not money enough to pay his shoemaker's bill.

The debts for which claims have been put in against Hoffmann amount to seventeen thousand five hundred pounds, besides which there are many more unclaimed. Hoffmann's assets are returned at ten pounds, consisting of orders and decorations. In reply to a juryman, the prisoner said that he had put three million florins into an English Bank, and that there is still sixty thousand pounds there belonging to him, but deposited in the name of a trustee. Hoffmann, however, declined to mention either the name of the Bank or of the trustee.

To-day was taken up by the concluding speech of the Staatsanwalt, or counsel for the Crown, and the reply of the prisoner and his advocate. Hoffmann himself spoke for a whole hour very cleverly and even impressively. His counsel finally made a very eloquent defence, and spoke for two hours, whereupon the jury retired.

After three hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Hoffmann on all the five counts of the indictment. The jury were unanimous against the prisoner on the first, third, and fifth charges, respectively accusing him of fraud on the Manchester Railway Steel and Plant Company, the attempt to defraud a lady of her Vienna house, and fraudulent bankruptcy. On the second charge, referring to frauds in connection with two yachts ordered by the prisoner, there was only one of the jurymen in favour of a verdict of not guilty, while three of them dissented from the finding of the majority on the fourth count, charging Hoffmann with defrauding a cabinetmaker. This slight want of unanimity, however, made no difference in the result, as by the Austrian law only eight jurymen out of the twelve are required to agree in order to obtain a verdict.

After a short interval the Court pronounced sentence—seven years' hard labour, with one day's fasting every month. But for the able way in which the prisoner was defended by his counsel, Dr. Marcell Frydmann, there is little doubt Hoffmann would have fared much worse.

PRINCE LEOPOLD AND THE PRESS FUND.

THE Duke of Albany presided on July 24 at the Anniversary Dinner of the Press Fund. His Royal Highness was supported among others by the Turkish Ambassador, the Roumanian Minister, the Earls of Lindsey, Donoughmore, and Desart, Lord Houghton (President of the Fund), Viscount Folkestone, the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Crewe, Sir J. Pope Hennessy, Sir Spenser St. John, Sir H. Parkes, the Lord Mayor, Admiral the Hon. H. Carr Glyn, Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn, General Sir W. J. Codrington, Major General Sir Evelyn Wood, and a large number of members of Parliament.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Health of the Queen," said: It was only last Tuesday that Englishmen, scattered as they are over the whole inhabited surface of the globe, celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of the Queen's accession (cheers, and cries "Long may she reign.") I will venture to say that the affectionate loyalty of her Majesty's subjects increase with every succeeding year that is added to her already long and prosperous reign (cheers). The Queen has on more than one occasion made use of the Press as a means for direct personal communication with her subjects (hear, hear), and has expressed in her own words her heartfelt gratitude for the sympathy and affection displayed for her by her people (hear, hear). In giving you the Queen's health, I will give at the same time the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family (cheers). In speaking for them I will only say that we feel truly grateful for the kindliness displayed in the many references to our doings, and our efforts to mingle with and enter into the public life and the interests of the nation (hear, hear). Newspaper correspondents must often find it a difficult task to record the events which pass at all the public ceremonies at which the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family are present. I have noticed frequently with wonder and admiration the rapidity and correctness with which the accounts of these proceedings are given forth by the Press to the public (cheers).

The toast having been honoured,

The Chairman said—The next toast which I have to give you is that of, "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces." I think that everything which tends to bring the citizen and the soldier closer together, which teaches the former to recognise all the sterling qualities of the latter, and to regard him as an integral part rather than as an excrescence on the society in which he lives, cannot but be productive of good to both (cheers). For is it not certain that the character of the private soldier and sailor must rise in respose to the estimation in which they are held? (hear, hear). It is to this work, gentlemen, we must look rather than to the sometimes too close chronicling of acts of individuals for a noble outcome to the nation of the union of the pen and the sword (cheers). On the twofold nature of the auxiliary forces we may look with some pride. We can point to the militia as the old Constitutional force of the realm, and to the volunteers as a force essentially national, and we may hope that the closer territorial connection which it is designed soon to establish between them and the regular forces may prove advantageous to both, and a source of strength to the whole Empire (cheers).

Major General Sir E. Wood, V.C., who was loudly cheered, said—We live in an open-air age, we are impatient of concealment, we chafe at delay, we pay only for what we like; and we assert a right to know for what it is we pay. It is these sentiments which have fostered that speciality in modern warfare, "Our Own Correspondent." It has been urged there is danger in his revelations, and that the enemy sometimes profits by the publicity of his information; but as, says the proverb, "Every gain has a loss for its echo," so we must set off against the accidents of loss the certainty of gain. In what these gentlemen can assist us more than in anything else is in information, with regard to administration, which is the least useful to the enemy. That which cannot bear inspection usually requires improvement (hear, hear). It is no small advantage to the members of a profession who, to use a sporting phrase, are bound to "run mute," to have amongst them in critical times observers, intelligent and sympathetic, untrammeled by regulations, and able to communicate to the world all which the soldier can so eloquently feel and do, but cannot express (cheers). In the main, it is, I believe, desirable for the welfare of the army, that its failures should be public as its successes (hear, hear). There is no doubt the strong personal interest felt by the public in their Army is owing to the belief that its history is open to all who read. Its misfortunes are a common grief; its achievements a common pride. It is to Captain Pen Captain Sword owes so much of this national sympathy, which means national unity, and I am proud to say I have found the discretion, tact, and honour of my quick-witted critics as conspicuous as that prompt genius by which all benefit (cheers).

Admiral Glyn responded for the Navy.

Sir Algernon Borthwick proposed "The Diplomatic Corps."

His Excellency Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, briefly responded.

The Chairman, who was loudly cheered, then rose and said—It is with great satisfaction that I come before you to-night to plead the cause of the Newspaper Press Fund (cheers), and that I see around me, not only so many distinguished representatives of the Press itself, but so many men of eminence in other walks of life, whose presence here testifies to the widespread, I may say the national, interest which this cause inspires (hear, hear). There can hardly, indeed, be any password to the general good will and gratitude of Englishmen more potent then the name of the Newspaper Press. If we know anything in this country we know the benefits of a free Press; we know that the gentlemen of the Press are the watchdogs of civilisation, and that nothing can go wrong anywhere without their uttering a warning sound, and very often suggesting some real and practical remedy (cheers). The direct social and political power of the Press is a fact which we are none of us likely to forget for a day. And yet it is the indirect, the educative power of the Press which is, I think, the greatest of all. What gives me most pleasure to observe in the Press is the increasing accuracy and fulness of the picture which the Press presents to us of all the complex life and thought and action which are going on upon the surface of the globe. There is nothing now which the Press does not chronicle—from yesterday's debates in London or Paris, to the latest inquiries into the habits of earthworms, or the last photograph taken of the sun (laughter). And especially we may claim for our English Press that it is surpassed by none in its earnest endeavour to understand the real condition of foreign nations as well as of our own (hear, hear), to draw the true lessons of example or warning from distant events, which in former times we should have been content to hear of in a very second-hand and imperfect way. But our Press is alive to everything now; and when there falls on the world some such sudden shock as brings our human brotherhood home to all, then it is that we feel how intimately the Press has entwined itself with our existence, till the electric wires seem the very nerves of humanity, carrying in a moment to every corner of the earth the self-same thrill of hope or pain (cheers). There is another branch of journalism which one cannot help watching, both in this country and in the United States, with much curiosity and interest. I mean the constantly extending enterprises of the "Special Correspondent." There is, I think, something satisfactory in the thought that the public, through the spokesmen of the Press, is taking into its own hands so many works of historical and geographical discovery, or even of active benevolence, that its representatives are finding the lost and succouring the afflicted, facing perils, traversing regions unknown; sitting in conclave, perhaps, among the patriarchs of Merv, or struggling with the fevers of Zanzibar and the Congo, or with the ice of Polar seas, or scanning the desperate charges of Plevna or carrying an impartial comfort to the wounded of two nations at Sedan. One likes to think that some spectator of our own race is always present when history is in the making; and that in scenes of danger and frenzy, where no one else ventures to stand, except at the call of urgent duty, or in the fury of the fight, there is sure to be in the thick of everything an Englishman with a note book, whose only object is to see and know (cheers). Yes, gentleman of the Press, your career is one of constant interest, of growing power, and, like all positions of power, it carries with it its own responsibilies, its own temptations. Even in private life there may often be a momentary temptation to use some unfair argument, or to repeat some unkindly gossip. How much stronger must that temptation be to men who can make their argument tell, their gossip spread, over the whole country, and whose anonymity protects them from any other punishment than such as lies in the consciousness of having uttered an uncandid retort, or ventured on an unwarrantable intrusion, or inflicted a cruel and needless pain (cheers). In the struggle of competition, in the haste of composition, it must be hard to avoid entirely such causes of self-reproach. But as the Press rises in dignity and responsibility these blemishes tend to disappear, and I feel sure that you will agree with me that an institution such as this which we are met to support to-day is potent not only to relieve those who need its material succour, but to give a sense of unity and stability to the whole profession (cheers).

Lord Houghton, who was received with cheers, said that in the speech of his Royal Highness they had recognised not only ability on the part of the speaker himself, but also tendencies inherited from his eminent father (cheers). To say that was to pay, perhaps, the greatest compliment possible to his Royal Highness the Chairman. He did not think that he abused his position as President of the fund in saying that the members of the Press did not regret that His Royal Highness's speech was not one entirely of laudation, and that they accepted in a friendly and kindly spirit the criticisms which he had thought fit to offer (hear, hear.) The Newspaper Press Fund had nothing to do with political parties. His Royal Highness's predecessors in the Chair had been men of all parties. Each had been welcomed with equal fervour; and the supporters of the fund could only trust that in his future life His Royal Highness would be able to combine the amount of political interest which belonged to him as an Englishman with the impartiality imposed by the high position (cheers). In conclusion his Lordship proposed the "Health of the visitors."

Sir Henry Parkes, Prime Minister of New South Wales, responded in a few well chosen sentences.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Houses of Parliament," the Bishop of Carlisle corresponding on behalf of the Upper House, and the Judge Advocate General (Mr. O. Morgan) on behalf of the House of Commons.

Lord Houghton gave "The Health of the President of the Evening," which was drunk with cheers.

The Duke of Alban having responded, proposed "The Health of Sir Julius Benedict and the distinguished artistes who had entertained them with such charming music." He asked to be allowed especially to thank Madame Trebelli for coming there that evening (cheers.)

Sir Julius Benedict briefly returned thanks, and said he would leave Madame Trebelli to make her own response, which that accomplished lady proceeded to do vocally, to the great delight of her audience. In addition to Madame Trebelli, Madame Rose Hersee, Miss De Fonblanque, MM. Massart and Devries, Mr. Herbert Reeves, representing Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. F. H. Cowan contributed to the music which was performed during the evening. The treasurer, Mr. Hyde Clark, received donations amounting to nearly 1,200*l*., including 25*l*. from the Royal President of the evening.

MESS EXPENSES.

THE following general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the mess expenses of officers in the army:—

"1. The monthly mess bills and all duly authorized regimental subscriptions of officers to be paid on or before the 7th of each succeeding month. Any officer neglecting to comply with this regulation will be at once called upon by his commanding officer for an explanation. If the result be unsatisfactory, and the account not settled by the 14th of the same month, the officer will be suspended as a member of the mess, and the circumstances reported to the general officer commanding the district or station for such action as he may deem necessary. Should the account still remain unpaid by the end of the month, the officer, if serving at home, will be placed in arrest or suspended from duty at the discretion of the general officer commanding the station or district, by whom the case will be reported to the Adjutant-General; if the officer be serving abroad, the general officer commanding will, at his own discretion, and according to the military exigencies of the station, deal with the officer as if he were at home or will order him to duty until he obtain the orders of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who, in both instances, will decide as to the advisability of recommending to Her Majesty that he be summarily removed from the Army.

"2. Before any officer proceeds on leave longer than seven days, he will certify to his commanding officer that he has paid his mess bill up to date.

"3. His Royal Highness is most anxious to impress upon all officers commanding regiments and battalians the necessity for discountenancing in every way all extravagant living among their officers, and his Royal Highness appeals to them to assist towards the attainment of so important an object by themselves setting an example in this respect. It is not only the actual daily charges for messing to which his Royal Highness alludes, but to the incidental and often unnecessary monthly subscriptions and other expenses, which should, as far as possible, be brought within such limits that those officers who may not have much private means may be enabled to live in a comfortable and suitable manner.

"4. The custom in some regiments of having luncheon marquees at race meetings is strictly forbidden in future.

"5. Balls and all other expensive regimental entertainments can only be given on the responsibility of officers commanding corps, who must in every case obtained the sanction of the general officer commanding. Before granting such permission, the general officer commanding will satisfy himself as to the wishes of the officers concerned, and will take care that no undue expenditure is allowed. All these are matters in which the experience of generals and of commanding officers will be their best guide. Before any commanding officer applies for such permission he will cause to be circulated among his officers a paper notifying the proposal to give such entertainment, and in the event of its being allowed, only those officers who have signed the paper are to pay any share of the expense incurred. Commanding officers are to give their special countenance and protection to those officers who may, from motives of economy, decline to share in the proposed expense. In distributing the cost of any such entertainment among those concerned, it is invariably to be apportioned in shares of so many days' pay to each individual officer; the cost will, therefore, fall more lightly upon the junior than upon the senior officers. There is no wish on the past of his Royal Highness to put an end to friendly hospitality, but only to check extravagance of living.

"6. The expenses of all entertainments that may be allowed will be submitted to the general officer at his annual inspections at the same time that the mess arrangements are brought under his consideration, and in the confidential reports he will give his opinion whether the spirit of these orders has been loyally carried out.

"7. The accounts of the mess will be balanced and audited at each quarterly mess meeting, and general officers at their inspections will carefully examine these accounts, and will note in their reports whether these audits have or have not been duly carried out. They will also report the amounts of the debts, if any, owed by the mess, and what provision has been made for their payment.

"8. The practice which prevails in regiments of presents of plate being made by officers on first appointment, on promotion, or on other occasions, is positively prohibited, and the purchase of plate, &c., must be restricted to articles of ordinary use.

"The Queen's Regulations lay down the payments to be made to messes by officers as contributions and subscriptions, and these amounts are never to be exceeded except in cases of necessity, for which the special authority of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been obtained.

"General officers will make inquiries upon these points at their inspections, and report any instance in which this order has been infringed.

"9. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will not hesitate to recommend to Her Majesty that any commanding officer who fails to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of these instructions be removed from his corps.

"10. In many instances extra subscriptions have been entailed upon officers in order to defray the very often heavy liabilities incurred by the purchase, under the authority of regimental committee, of articles not absolutely required. His Royal Highness desires it to be distinctly understood that the commanding officer is responsible for the proper management of all regimental funds, and that the committees possess only a delegated authority; and, further, that an officer in temporary command is not justified in authorizing any but the regular current expenditure.

"11. Before giving over the command of a regiment or battalion, the commanding officer will forward to the general officer commanding a certificate that all debts owing by the mess have been paid, or that a sufficient amount is in the hands of the regimental agent or mess president to meet all liabilities. Should, however, he be unable, owing to exceptional circumstances, to furnish these certificates, he will explain fully the reasons which have necessitated the contraction of debts which the regiment is unable immediately to meet.

"The certificates and correspondence will be forwarded by the general officer commanding to the Adjutant-General.

"12. In the event of the explanation of a commanding officer, whose regiment has incurred liabilities in excess of its funds, not being deemed satisfactory, and should such debts have been incurred during his period of command, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will not recommend him for any further employment or promotion.

"13. A lieutenant-colonel, on assuming the command of a regiment or a battalion, will satisfy himself that no debts are due either by the mess or wine funds which have not been reported in the certificate alluded to, a copy of which will be handed over to him by the officer vacating the command.

"He will forward a report to the general officer commanding that he is satisfied with the state of the funds."

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SIR W. GREGORY ON THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I have hitherto refrained from noticing the many direct and indirect accusations which have been made against me on account of four letters on the political state of Egypt which you were good enough to admit into *The Times* during the past winter. I am even accused of having caused, in conjunction with Mr. Blunt, the present complications. It would, no doubt, be flattering to the vanity of some persons to suppose that a few of their letters in *The Times* could have produced a revolution which has absorbed all Europe, and hitherto baffled the efforts of the greateat Powers to overcome. But I deny the impeachment; I cannot accept either the glory or the shame; and, fortunately, I have witnesses to confirm my statements. These witnesses are the gentlemen who kindly acted as my interpreters on all the occasions when I had an interview with Arabi, and they will bear testimony that I urged him by every argument likely to impress him to act with prudence and moderation. Even as regards those reforms of which no one acquainted with the state of the case will deny, the righteousness, I begged of him not to hurry them on with the precipitation, but to wait till the prejudice which existed against himself and his colleagues had been removed, and he had gained the confidence of Europe. Above all things, I strongly represented to him the adverse feeling which would be created by any undue increase of military expenditure. I am bound to say that Arabi on all these occasions spoke with great moderation, and seemed most anxious to enter into an explanation as to every objection brought against him. He professed an earnest wish to act with prudence and justice to all alike, and said that time would set him right. Beyond a letter of congratulation upon his escape sent by me to him after the Circassian plot, and a complimentary reply, I have had no communication, direct or indirect, with Arabi since I left Egypt in the beginning of April. Were it not that many persons whose opinions I value are under the impression that I have been and am still in relation with the Egyptian leaders, I should not trouble you. I should utterly disdain to vindicate myself from accusation or innuendo that I could take a course calculated to bring my country into difficulty through a desire for notoriety or from a feeling of false sentiment. If the mission of Dervish Pasha had succeeded, although every one with any knowledge of what was going on was well aware it would not succeed, and was not intended to succeed, I should not have troubled you with this letter; but now that we seem to be drifting from one humiliating position to another it is time to speak out, and to explain why I advocated a particular policy towards Egypt; why I believe, had that policy been adopted, we should not be in our present sore straits; and why I am satisfied that as long as we allow ourselves to be trammelled by French fetters, so long will Egypt be to us a Serbonian bog, out of which we shall not emerge with either honour or safety. In one word the mainspring of my policy was that, by accommodating ourselves to the changes which had occurred in Egypt, we might have escaped from an arm-in-arm alliance with France in respect to that country.

I do not deny that I had a strong feeling in favour of establishing a certain amount of self-government in Egypt. The unchecked despotism of the past had departed, but Egyptians had hardly a voice in the management of their own country. It was put into commission like a lunatic or a minor, and two foreigners managed it. Could such a system as that have been long continued, and was it unwise to hail the dawn of political life among a people crushed to the earth by centuries of ruthless servitude? Was it unwise or unpatriotic to tell my countrymen through *The Times* that forces with which they would have to count were at work in Egyt? I felt confident then, and the perusal of the Parliamentary papers recently presented justifies the confidence, that England and the Governmeni of England were incorrectly and sufficiently informed of all that was going on. I tried to tell the truth according to the light that is in me, but in the events that have occurred I cannot flatter myself that I was even a fly on the wheel. Every word I wrote was dictated by the interests of England. I am blamed for my sympathy with those who aspired to share in their own government, but the legitimacy of that feeling is acknowledged by Lords Granville and Dufferin and Mr. Gladstone. Your correspondent himself has recently acknowledged that the Assembly of Notables, though inexperienced and irregularly constituted, has the germ of great good in it, an admission for which I am thankful, for I am thankful for the smallest admission that Egyptians have bodies and minds like other human beings, and are animated by much the same motives, hopes, and fears. I had satisfied myself, and still maintain that there was and is a National party in Egypt, not bound together, it is true, by the bonds of pure and sublimated patriotism—that opinion I never held—but I contended that the liberty of the Press recently acquired, the circulation of native newspapers, and the relaxation of the iron sway of Ismail had allowed to spring into activity and influence a number of prominent men, animated by various ideas, and busy in propagating them. These ideas were indignation at the iniquity of taxation falling on the native and letting the foreigner go free; envy and wrath at the undue salaries enjoyed by Europeans in many cases for doing nothing; a desire to participate far more in the administration of their own country, and a natural though a contested belief in their own ability of administration. The one predominant thought, however, among all classes was that Egypt day by day was becoming more and more enclosed in the folds of the anoconda of so-called European civilization, crushing out their traditions, their associations, their feelings, social and religious. The representative of all these views was Arabi Pasha, and I told your readers that he was the protagonistes of the drama which was about to be played. I described him as I then believed him to be, honest, incorruptible, patriotic, thoroughly desirous of a good understanding with England, a valuable friend, and a formidable enemy. I adhere even now to every jot and tittle of that opinion. His communications with the Sultan does not affect this view. When he surrenders his country to the Turks it will affect it. The Sultan has used him for his ends, and Arabi has used the Sultan for his. Both have played their game with consumate skill, but, unfortunately, at our expense.

I wrote favourably of the views held by the most enlightened and influential chiefs of the National party, civil, military, and religious. These were internal reforms as regards administration of justice and taxation, strict adherence to pecuniary transactions, a ready acceptance of a Control, hatred of the late Khedive, and a strong desire, at that time, to keep clear of all entanglements with the Sultan. All these objects were embodied in a programme which you published at the time, and which was corrected by Arabi's own hand. I only wish that this most sensible and moderate document was at this moment in the possession of every Englishman who reads and thinks. I wish, instead of having been received with sneers, it had obtained the attention it deserved at the hands of the representatives of England and France. I am bound to acknowledge that when the late Egyptian Ministry came into office there was no open hostility at once proclaimed between them on the one side and the Control and Consuls-General on the other; but when the Notables persisted in their claim to have the voting of every item of the second Budget, though they did not exercise the privilege this year, then began war to the knife. That Sir Auckland Colvin, the Controller, should, like Jonah, "be angry by reason of his gourd" is not to be wondered at. He had worked at the financial administration of Egypt with singular ability and with signal success. To use the expression in a recent leading article in *The Times*, "Egypt was within a comparatively short period placed in such a position of material prosperity as it had never dreamed of." There never was a gteater error than that which prevails that Sir Auckland Colvin merely represented the bondholders. I am convinced he would not have remained a day in Egypt on such terms. His object was to restore the finances, to abolish unjust and vexatious impositions, to improve the condition of the cultivator. In all this he was successful, and his efforts were being directed to greater reforms, all for the good of Egypt, when they were barred by the claim of the Notables and vote every item of the Budget. Arabi himself acknowledged to me the good the Control had done for his countrymen. He had no desire for its removal, for some time at all events, and this expression of his opinion is confirmed by the printed Parliamentary papers. Of course, in restoring the finances of Egypt, Sir Auckland was strengthening the interests of the bondholders in the most legitimate and laudable manner, and no one more repented than I did that the claim of the Notables was not at once resisted by the two Powers, with an intimation that after a certain time, if they gave proof of fitness, it would be conceded. Had that claim been resisted and a determination shown to enforce that resistance, the present troubles would not have occurred. But Sir Auckland Colvin is a man of strong will, and, like many great Indian administrators, one who broke no opposition from a subject race, which the Egyptians were in the eyes of the two Controllers, the real Pharaohs of the land. Neither he nor his colleague disguised their hostility, and the climax was reached when the note of the Controllers to the agents of their respective Governments, though a "most confidential document," appeared in the *Republique Francaise*—a Parthian shot from M. Gambetta. The undisguised, irreconcilable enmity of the Controllers was published to all the world, and of course their colleagues, the Ministers, both felt and made manifest their deep resentment. I do not hesitate to affirm that had we had the good fortune of having the services of Lord Dufferin or of Sir Henry Layard at Cairo during the end of last year and the beginning of the present, either would have foreseen and warned our Foreign Office of the dangers certain to arise from constant deference to French views and objects, and would have seen that, whatever disadvantages might have arisen from the overthrow of Sherif Pasha, these disadvantages might have been honourably overcome in a manner by no means unfavourable to the permanent interests of England in Egypt.

The one object which prevaded my letters was to show that our position could be best maintained by our encouragement of that amount of self-government of which at the time I speak Arabi was the moderate advocate and representative. I am satisfied that had we made concessions to him and his colleagues on other points, such as equality of taxation and revision of salaries, the question of the Budget would have been waived, and the Controllers, though they would have had to yield to some extent as regards the augmentation of the army and promotion, would yet have been able to retain a satisfactory hold on the purse-strings of the nation. The Ministry would have gone on quietly satisfied with the reforms they had gained, at all events for a considerable period, and we should not have found ourselves fettered by the unfortunate heritage of the Berlin Treaty—the intimate French connexion. This connexion is most unfortunate, for how can it be otherwise? Our interests are totally dissimilar. Our object is to form Egypt into a strong, virtually independent, self-sufficing nation, intimately allied with us by her material interests and her knowledge of our disinterestedness. The interest of France is to keey Egypt, like the rest of North Africa, weak and dependent, a kind of El Dorado for her speculators and *fournis seurs*, to be ruled over by her satraps of the Roustan type.

Throughout the whole of the Parliamentary papers we see the evidence of the baneful effects of our being coupled up with France, and dragged hither and thither as the weaker dog is dragged struggling by the stronger. Lord Granville's good sense is manifest throughout these papers, but he is always overruled and made to do the wrong thing by France. So early as last September, when the Sultan could and would have acted straightforwardly with us, for it was not against his interests to do so, he offered to send to Egypt a general of high rank, "whose presence," to use Lord Granville's words, "would have had the effect of controlling, and even in case of need of disbanding, the Egyptian army." Lord Granville approved the proposal, but France received it with frantic indignation, and it was abandoned, most unwisely. Had it been carried out I am informed that the army would not have refused obedience to the delegate of the Caliph, and the whole of this trouble would have been avoided. Then comes the Dual Note, which was forced on us by France, contrary to Lord Granville's judgment, and it was the trumpet-blast of hostility between the Egyptians and the two Powers. Upon all possible occasions the Sultan was made little of and snubbed under the influence of France. I beg your readers to turn their eyes to Lord Dufferin's despatch of September 19. It is a key which unlocks much of the history of this untoward story.

I have no love for the Sultan and the Porte and Turkish domination, but considering the influence the Sovereign of Turkey possesses among the Mussulman populations of North Africa, it was unwise of us, the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world, to link ourselves indissolubly with a nation actually engaged in trampling down the liberties of a country hitherto always recognized as as a territory of the Sultan. I cannot go further into details on this point. They will be seen by those who read the Parliamentary papers; they were well known to those who were in Egypt during the winter. And what have we gained by this intimacy? Have we secured peace in Egypt? On the contrary, we have gradually, step by step, moved forwards towards anarchy. Have we gained the friendship of the Egyptians? On the contrary, from having been highly esteemed we are detested and despised. Have we even contrived to secure the affections of France? Let those who flatter themselves on this advantage read the remarks of no ordinary scribbler in some insignificant paper, but of M. John Lemoinne, who, in the *Debats*, says:—"A perusal of all the despatches is painful, both in view of the extreme simplicity of our own Government and the unscrupulous duplicity of our excellent ally." I well remember the tone of the French Press in Egypt and in France after the fall of M. Gambetta. They said, "Now is our time to regain our 'preponderating influence'"—the expression used not on one occasion only by M. de Freycinet; "let us make frieds with the National Party. England is involved in the policy of M. Gambetta and cannot extricate herself. We have shaken ourselves clear, and can throw the odium of all that has passed on her." I can answer for it that when I was in Egypt such was the language used by French advocates, and they pointed out with triumph to the Egyptians how entirely they had baffled England in her policy of appealing to the Sultan. Now, I ask your readers, which would have been the wisest course, to have linked our fortunes with France and to be in the present perilous position, for it is eminently perilous as regards our political interests and as regards every penny invested in Egypt; or to have accepted in the first instance the hand of Arabi, so warmly offered to us? I wrote and told you all he said to me so far back as November. "I look to England for advice and assistance. I know England does not want Egypt, though some of my countrymen, owing to the writings of your countrymen, think she does. She wants her communications with India to be preserved. This we will guarantee. We have no confidence in France; she is wantonly attacking our co-religionists in Tunis, and it is she who encouraged that robber Ismail in all the spoliation which has ruined our country. Give us your aid in establishing self-government, which will prevent the recurrence of such evils, and help us also in internal reforms and you will find no faster friends." I believe that on this occasion Arabi spoke the truth, and nothing but the truth. [illegible] I shall be told that he cannot purge [illegible] the original sin of mutiny, but I [illegible] hold that argument by Si[illegible]ntiny as related him [illegible] which does both [illegible] he on mor[illegible] bee[illegible] po[illegible] he[illegible] ac[illegible] outrage[illegible] enemies afte[illegible] believe that as he w[illegible] come out. Is it impossi[illegible] understanding even at the elev[illegible] man? The Khedive will not be in the [illegible] it is untrue that Arabi had any hand in the p[illegible] for his deposition; he, in fact, disapproved of it when informed that it had been circulated. The understanding should be the placing of the Khedive in such a condition that his safety and dignity shall under no circumstances hereafter be menaced by military domination; the restoration of the Control on a different basis from the present, but with such powers as will enable it to check the inexperience of the Assembly; the maintenance of financial obligations. On the other hand, recognition of Arabi and the rest of the Ministry, so long as they maintain the confidence of the Assembly; the surrender of the exclusive privileges of Europeans; and revision of the salaries of European *employes*. An agreement on some such basis might be attempted, but it must be conducted by persons in whom the Egyptian leaders would feel the fullest confidence, for their lives and liberties are at stake. I do not think Lord Dufferin would fail, for these men must know the danger of their position. Does our pride revolt against the trial? Were we altogether unconcerned with Egypt, and, judging the matter as that of another country, without fear and anger, I think we should consider such a solution as wise, honourable, and Christian. The other alternative is war; for it is perfectly clear that Turkey will not fight our battles for our honour and gain. I leave the speculation of the consequences of war to others.—I remain, &c.,

W. H. GREGORY.

PAYING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

IT is no matter of surprise that the movement that has been originated by the Wexford Home Rule Club for the payment of Irish members of Parliament should have received the warm support of *United Ireland*, the proprietors of that journal, as well as its editors and contributors, being presumably anxious, both in their character of managers of the Land League funds (which are running dry), and as impecunious politicians, living under the best of circumstances from hand to mouth, to throw the burden and expense of the maintenance of Irish members at Westminster on the constituencies which return them. It is a little inconsistent in one number to draw a touching picture of the starving elector, and in another to ask him for an annual tribute of five shillings a year—this being estimated as the probable expense of the proposed system to each individual of the Irish constituencies; nor is it quite certain that, when the hat does go round, there will be anything like unanimity in paying so high a tax even for the Parliamentary services of the "Chief of the Irish race." *United Ireland* is also wrong in stating that this country stands alone in expecting her representatives in Parliament to work for nothing. Italy and Spain are notable instances to the contrary. But it is undoubtedly a fact that the majority of the Continental Powers, to say nothing of our own Colonies, are served by a salaried Legislature. Whether our plan or that adopted on the Continent answers best is, of course, a question which will be answered very differently according as it is propounded on one or the other side of St. George's Channel. But there are many thoughtful politicians abroad who are anything but satisfied with the working of their system. M. Edmond About, commenting on the payment of the members of the Greek "Boule," remarks that the only aspiration of out-at-elbows deputies is to earn as long as they possibly can the 250 drachmas per month allowed them during their session, and that no one can occupy such a degrading position and retain at the same time the least shadow of independence. It is the possession of this very quality—the feeling of being able to vote and act according to the dictates of conscience—that has hitherto given the British House of Commons its superiority over the other popular Legislative Chambers of the world. But its absence is insisted upon as a *sine qua non* of an Irishman's candidature by the Land League School of politicians. Their object, apparently, is to make the Irish M.P. the salaried menial of the electorate. A "Parish Priest" writes in the last number of *United Ireland*:—"Let those whom we send to Parliament be properly remunerated for their services. They will then feel that they are the servants of their constituents; and then, and not till then, will they do their duty to those whom they represent." This is hardly taking a high view of the Irish character; and it goes without saying that an Irishman who can stoop to enter Parliament on such conditions is scarcely likely to repay even the cheap sort of trust that is confided to him. As the question of paying members is one which is already before the Irish public, and is likely, before very long, to be debated on our side of the Channel as well, it may not be out of place to notice the scale of payments to deputies in force in various countries, the conditions under which they hold their seats, and the qualifications, pecuniary or other, that are expected of them. It is important to note on the threshold that there is not one great European monarchy at present in which the members of the Upper House—call it Herren-haus, Chamber of Peers, Senate, or what you will—are in receipt of any payment for their services in Parliament. But the members of both Houses of Congress in the United States—the Senate as well as the House of Representatives—receive 5,000 dols. a year. In the Free State of Hamburg the Senate, or Upper House of eighteen members, and the Burgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, are both equally paid; the expense of the two Chambers amounting annually to over half a million marks a year, or nearly £26,000 sterling. The members of the Danish Landsthing, or Upper House, and the Folksthing, or House of Commons, receive salaries for their services during their sessions, and at the same rate, although in the sister Scandinavian kingdom the members of the First Chamber perform their Parliamentary duties gratis. Finally in the little kingdom of Saxony, which is still in its political "teens," an annual income is attached to the performance of the legislative fuctions in both Houses, the members of the First Chamber—which, by-the-by, comprises the princes of the blood Royal, counts and barons, burgomasters, and Leipzig professors—being paid 20 marks, or £1 sterling, a day during the sittings of Parliament, and the Deputies of the Second Chamber just half as much. In many of the small German States the single Chamber discharges rather the functions of a Cabinet of Ministers than of a House of Lords or Commons. In Saxe-Weimar, for instance, the Chamber consists of only thirty-one members, in Saxe-Meiningen of only twenty-four, and in Reuss-Schleiz of only nineteen; and the question of the payment of such a restricted council really falls outside the subject under discussion. In some other States of the old Bund the "Treaty of Accession" (*Accessionsvertrag*) under the provisions of which their political rights were surrendered to Kaiser Wilhelm in 1867, transformed their little Chambers into mere vestries or local boards, restricted to the management of parochial affairs. In Belgium (where the First Chamber is an unpaid body) it is noteworthy that it is only those members of the Second Chamber "not risiding in the town where the Chamber sits" who receive during the session an indemnity of 430 francs or £17 5s. each a month. It is doubtful whether an Irish M. P. (who expects a salary at all) could be get to serve for so poor a one. But in Sweden a deputy is paid at a still lower rate—£67 or 1,200 riksdalers, for the entire session; and in Holland the pay of a deputy is only £166 a year, which is slightly in excess of the payment of the New Zealand "General Assembly," the members both of the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives receiving £157 10s. each per annum. Against these modest salaries must be set the very high rate of incomes paid to the Legislatures of the New World. In Brazil the members of the Senate receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or £360 cash, and the members of Congress 2,400 milreis, or £240 each, for their services during a session, which never lasts more than four months. In the Argentine Confederation the members of both Chambers are paid at the rate of £700 per annum; and in Mexico the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive 2,000 dols., or £400 a year, and there they have to sit only from January 1 to April 15. It may be said that, even conceding the general principle of paying members of Parliament, it will still be open to them to accept or refuse their salary as they feel disposed. A compromise of this character has, however, never been found to work. It must necessarily lead to drawing invidious distinctions between impecunious politicians and those that can pay their way, and in Ireland would practically defeat the object of the Land League, which is to render Irish members dependent for their daily bread on the pleasure of their constituencies. In Prussia a provision of the constitution has guarded against such a miscarriage of its intentions. It is not open to the deputies of the Second Chamber, or Abgeordnetenhaus, to refuse the diet money of 20 marks a day allowed them by the State. The risk of a candidate seeking Parliamentary honour simply on account of the salary attached to seat in the Legislature is considerably lessened in most countries by his being required to show that he is already in possession of an income sufficient for his daily wants. Even in such additions to the European [illegible] as Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, a [illegible] to en[illegible] qualification is required of a would-be [illegible] on his sure his not being absolutely de[illegible]ification is also place. In some States a literary [illegible] being placed in expected, to prevent law-m[illegible]um indoctum. By-the-the hands of a "Parliam[illegible]ent, which met at Coventry by, this famous Parli[illegible] Chamber; indeed, it was not till in 1404, was a pa[illegible] VIII. that the system of paying members [illegible] abolished in this country.—*Globe.*

CHEAP TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons on the June 26, Dr. Cameron advocated the adoption of a system of sixpenny telegrams, and moved a resolution declaring that the working of the postal telegraph service with a view to the realization of profit involves a tax upon the use of telegrams; that any such tax is inexpedient; and that the profit derived from the service is now such that the charges for inland telegrams should be reduced. Mr. Fawcett, in reply, showed how the increased remuneration given to Post Office employes had involved an expenditure of £80,000, resulting in a diminution of revenue. If they adopted a sixpenny rate for telegrams they would only have £220,000 to meet the [illegible] of £320,000 upon a capital expenditure of ten [illegible] half millions. Still, he belived that under a 6d. telegram rate the revenue would steadily improve, and would at the end of four years, in consequence of increased business, be larger than it was at the present time. The financial question to be considered was whether for the sake of the advantages which would result to the community from a lower price for telegrams the country was prepared to sacrifice £177,000 in the first year, £140,000 in the next, and £100,000 in the third year; there being in the fourth year no sacrifice at all. The best way to get a 6d. telegram would be for members on both sides of the House to strengthen the hands of the Government in carrying out a policy of economy. Whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer could say to them, "The finances of the country are in such a position and the telegraphic service is so much improved that you may have a 6d. telegram," the Post Office would carry out such a direction with the utmost satisfaction. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. R. Martin thought some information as to telephonic communication would have been interesting.

Mr. Gladstone remarked that the able and ingenuous statement of the Postmaster-General indicated [illegible] adverse to a reduction in the price of tele[illegible] he did not think he could go quite so [illegible] honourable friend as to the point at [illegible] might become available for such [illegible] however, to admit that [illegible] been more advan[illegible] communica[illegible] flourish[illegible] pre[illegible] Upon a [illegible] to 77.

DIVORCE MADE EA[illegible]

As everybody knows a speedy release from the matrimonial bond when desired is one of the conveniences enjoyed by people in many parts of the United States. The simplicity of the proceedings necessary to effect this object is nowhere more marked than in Indiana, and is strikingly illustrated by a divorce case which recently came before the court at Fort Wayne. Mr. J. V. Gilbert, a wealthy farmer of the county, drove into town with his wife Jennie for the purpose of making various purchases and transacting other little matters of business, including that of getting a divorce on terms previously arranged between them. Leaving the buggy in which they were driving at the door of the court in charge of a boy, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert entered the building, where the lady filed the application, alleging "cruel and inhuman treatment." She then signed an agreement with Mr. Gilbert to the effect that she should have 1,000 dols. cash, half of the furniture, half of the fruit and vegetables on the farm each year, a new set of artificial teeth every third year, and half of the milk of the cows, together with the care of the two girls—he taking the boy. They requested that the matter might be taken up immediately, as they were both pressed for time. This was done, and in a few minutes the necessary decree was duly entered, and their marriage was at an end.

The provisions of the new French Divorce Bill, which was last week sent up to the Senate, deserve more attention than has hitherto been paid them in this country. If the Bill passes as it leaves the Chamber it will constitute a much greater departure from the principle of indissolubility than the English Divorce Act. To begin with, it sanctions divorce when either partner to the marriage contract is guity of infidelity. In England no wife can free herself from an unhappy marriage on account of the infidelity of her husband unless it is accompanied with cruelty or desertion. In the French Chamber the principle of treating the sexes on a footing of equality in this matter was warmly defended by the majority, and carried on a division by a majority of 224 to 147. The Bill as it now stands allows either husband or wife to obtain a divorce for cause of (1) adultery, (2) cruelty, (3) serious insults, (4) a sentence of imprisonment for dishonesty or offences against public morals, (5) any ignominious punishment *(peine infamante)* other than banishment or degradation for political offences, (6) absence for a term of years. It also provides for divorce by mutual consent; but this provision is surrounded by many restrictions. Any couple finding their married life unsupportable, but not wishing to accuse each other of any of the offences nullifying marriage, can make a declaration that they are no longer able to live together. This formal declaration must be supported by the acquiescence of three of the nearest relatives of both husband and wife, and repeated four times in the course of a year. The possessions of the household are valued and one half is settled upon the children of the marriage, to become theirs on attaining their majority. One of the parents must contract to undertake entire responsibility for bringing up the children. After all this is done, the court will be empowered to pronounce a decree of divorce, but the divorced persons will not be allowed to marry again before the lapse of three years. In the case of divorce for adultery, cruelty, crime, or absence [illegible] persons, with this exception remarriage of divo[illegible] wife after being divorced that if a husband an[illegible] State will not undo their re-marry each other the[illegible] contract a second time unless one or other of this twice-married couple is conde[illegible]ned to an infamous punishment. Three years after a judicial separation has been granted, either party can on application have it converted into a decree of divorce. It can also be so converted at the option of the court on the application of the injured party within a period of three months. Marriage with a co-respondent is permitted after divorce, it being naively observed by M. Naquet that such permission would inculcate the moral obligation of marriage, and tend to limit adultery. The penalty affixed by the Civil Code to a wife's infidelity in case of judicial separation is abolished. A proposal that a settlement should be made in all cases upon the children of a marriage dissolved for speci[illegible] cause was defeated.

The advocates of divorce had little difficulty in exposing the untenable position of its assailants. The fact that the ecclesiastical laws permitted divorce in thirteen cases, provided that the applicants were sufficiently wealthy and influential to set in motion the cumbrous machinery of Rome, reduced to an absurdity the anathemas of the Clericals against any interference with the sacrament of matrimony. The advocates of the present law were equally unfortunate, for, as M. Leon Renault had little difficulty in pointing out, the chief difference between the judicial separation which exists and divorce is that the latter renders re-marriage possible, while the former results almost invariably in the establishment of irregular unions. Among the poor the divorced wife may again become a wife, whereas the wife who is judicially separated from her husban can never be more than a mistress. Divorce is an evil; but it is less evil that a judicial separation, which of all domestic conditions, said M. Renault, is most hideous. Every law of divorce, no doubt, has a tendency to increase the number of separations, and to that extent it is objectionable; but, as M. Naquet remarked, the law neither creates separations nor divorces. All that it does is to furnish means for regularizing a certain number of situations. It is difficult to say what effect a law of divorce will have in France. Stability is not the characteristic sign of modern France. If, in spite of all the mutations of her successive revolutions, France remains strong and prosperous, it is, said Monsignor Freppel, because she had preserved unshaken, far below all the agitations of her political life, the adamantine foundation of her greatness—the indissoluble family. It was the one element of cohesion, of durability, in modern France. Meddle with it, and who will answer for the consequences? Whatever the ultimate consequences may be, the ingrained habit of fifteen centuries is much too deeply rooted in the French nature to be immediately affected by the passing of any number of divorce laws. Marriage in France is much more of a business partnership than either a romance or a sacrament, and the inconveniences of dissolving partnership are too serious to be lightly undertaken even if the law no longer impose a veto upon the operation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FEARS were entertained in the north of Ireland in connection with the celebrattion of the Orange anniversary on the 12th of July, both parties in the county of Armagh manifesting a warlike spirit. Mr. Peel, coroner of the county, speaking at Newr[illegible] recently, at the reopening of the Orange Hall, s[illegible] there was no doubt the country was driftin[illegible] rebellion. The present was not a class war; it [illegible] a war of race, of rebellion. The landlords [illegible] if possible, be cleared away, and then w[illegible] the Orangemen's turn. He exhorted th[illegible] of Newry to make ready for the crisis a[illegible] to spend their money on arms of the be[illegible] for their enemies were well armed. [illegible] be no man, he said, who could [illegible] musket, for they might be calle[illegible] homes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

THE prevailing tone in commercial circles continues dull to a degree. The telegrams published in the newspapers this morning unsettled freights again by increasing the belief in an expedition ultimately going from this side, but otherwise things to begin with were practically unchanged in every respect from yesterday. About noon, however, rumours of adverse advices from Suez created some anxiety, and these being to some extent confirmed, our various markets have relapsed into the same state of stagnation as was observable about this time last week. The safety of the Canal is again a matter of discussion, and every fresh item of intelligence will be most anxiously awaited.

Reuter's commercial telegrams are still coming through very badly. Private massages of yesterday evening were to hand early in the forenoon, but the subscription telegrams were not delivered until after business hours. They do not certainly advise anything of a very special character, but their mere absence always interferes with business. The Bank of England return for the week shows an advance in the proportion of reserve to Labilities from 39 to 40 per cent. The market rate of discount, however, remains unaltered, and so far from the stock markets being favourably affected, French rentes come ⅛ and Consols ⅛ per cent. lower. Rupee paper shows no change, but in Indian Bank shares, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile are both quoted 10s. higher.

In Seeds and Wheat Reuter mentions no movement of importance, but we hear from private sources that Wheat is still weak and declining.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In prices the only alteration noted is an advance of 1-16d. in G. F. Dhollera on the spot. In New York on Wednesday ready Mid-Uplands were still 12⅞ cents, but October shipment had receded from 11·90 to 11·86 cents per lb.

EXCHANGE.—So far as we can learn, Bar Silver at home is unchanged, and there are still almost no fresh bills making here, but the market for sterling nevertheless has ruled very steady owing to demands from China, and business to some extent has been done between banks at 1s. 8d. for demand. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	..2·13	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet, but very steady in the morning, at Rs. 101 1-16 for Fours and Rs. 108 for Fours-and-a-half. The news from Suez, however, getting out caused a decided weakness, and the market closed at Rs. 100⅞ to Rs. 101 and Rs. 107⅞ to ⅞ respectively.

SHARES, though quiet, have ruled fairly steady. In Banks there is no change. Press Companies are firm with an advance of Rs. 5 in Sind, Rs. 10 in Albert of Kurrachee, and Rs. 100 in Prince of Wales. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares keep firm. Bhownuggur Mills are quoted Rs. 20 lower, but in most other cases values are either unaltered or Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company shares are again Rs. 20 higher.

COTTON is very slack, and we have not heard of any fresh business being done. Prices are nominally unaltered, but for export the trade at the moment is almost a dead letter.

WHEAT is quiet at previous values. For Linseed there is a fair inquiry, and the quotation has advanced to Rs. 5-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are again unsettled by the prospect of Government calling for tonnage in the course of the next few days. Some steamers that seemed likely to take the berth are being held off the market, and for those already loading an attempt has been made to increase rates, but not successfully, the quantity of cargo offering being small.

PIECE-GOODS are steady at unchanged prices.

In COALS there is no fresh business passing. Sellers and buyers are both holding aloof, but should an expedition for Egypt be definitely ordered we may look for renewed activity.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[illegible]		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
[illegible]		500	all	5p.ct.	792½
[illegible]		[illegible]	all	10 do.	860
[illegible]			all	5 do.	700
[illegible]					130
[illegible]					97

[illegible]

SHIPPI[illegible]

THE steamer Naples, 1,473 tons, [illegible] arrived in harbour yesterday from A[illegible] in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. [illegible] Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo, Mr. H. B. Falkner and ten deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
21	Naples (s)	Willis	Aden, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Abana (s)............	Newell	Marseilles.
	Malda (s)............	Brown	Egypt.
	Pachamba (s) ...	Johnston ..	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
17	Romania (s)	Laird	Liverpool, June 13.
	Savoir Faire.......	Cunningham	New York, March 2.
	Hesperides	Upton	New York, April 2.

DEPARTURE.

July 17.—Steamer Pleiades.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Allyghany (s)—5 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera; 5 cases plate glass, Allibhoy Noorbhoy; 1,000 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolreman Sallay Mahomed.

Armenia (s)—65 casks ale, C. Macdonald and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva (s)—9 cases cochineal, Ramchund Nagindass; 9 cases glassware, Soomar Bhima.

Dryburgh Abbey (s)—1 hogshead wine, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 11 casks safety fuse, Tyebally Dawoodjee; 8 cases champagne, Byculla Club; 40 cases still hocks, claret, port &c., Cutler, Palmer and Co; 10 cases cochineal and 9 cases boots, Benn, Ashly and Co; 6 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust; 6 cases bedsteads, Dewjee Canjee; 150 drums disinfecting fluid, 10 cases empty bottles, and 1 bag corks, George Baird and Co; 50 bottles quick silver, and 1,050 plates soft spelter, Hurrydass Goculdass; 30 bales straw boards, 15 bales printing papers, and 1 case stationery, A.M. Surrufally.

FROM GENOA.

Birmania (s)—25 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 14 cases provisions, 1 case cheese, and 2 cases glassware, Bolton and Co; 395 cwts pigs lead and 25 empty barrels, Rubattino and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia (s)—50 cases tabacoo, Goolamally Jeewajee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Birmania (s)—6 cases almond oil, Shrufally Hiptoola; 50 casks roll sulphur, Jamasjee Muncherjee Moolla.

FROM VENICE.

Khiva (s)—10 cases beads, Hajee Essac Soobson; 6 cases beads, Ebrahim Essoofally; 13 cases beads, Abdoolally Ahmedjee; 21 cases beads, Ebrahim Esmalljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Selkirk—900 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Werneth Hall (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 50 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 19 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee; 67 bales wool and 27 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 51 bales cotton waste, Finlay Muir and Co; 76 bales cotton, Khimjee Virbhan; 108 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookray; 39 bales cotton, Ramchunder Baboojlee; 3,000 cwts wheat, John Marshall; 1,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 400 cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton, Luckmedass Monjee; 100 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 300 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 325 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 32 bales wool, Jeewaraj Damjee; 12 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, Lalljeebhoy Ludha; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Allarakhia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—4 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Birmania (s)—200 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Birmania (s)—17,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thessaly (s)—400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia (s)—100 slabs tin, The P. and O. Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia (s)—7 bales hides, The P. and O. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—65 cwts linseed and 32 cwts Colombo roots, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 24 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 90 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible]ong (s)—6¼ cwts fishmaws, Cassum Bhimjee; 50 cwts [illegible]teinuts, Essa Sallay Mahamed; 50 bales twist, [illegible]azbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 bales twist, Darsajee [illegible]ljee; 99 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 24 [illegible]wist, Aga Syed Mirza; 30 bales twist, S. N. [illegible]d Co; 22 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and [illegible]les cotton, Dewkurn Ramcurn; 48 bales [illegible]. Sassoon and Co; 15 cwts cloves, Essa [illegible]amed; 50 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 10 [illegible] the National S. and W. Co; 7½ cwts [illegible]rimbhoy Ebram; 49 cwts cloves, Dattoo[illegible]ales twist, W. and A. Graham and [illegible], Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Selkirk—50 bales wool, Keeka Khooshall; 103 bales cotton, John Marshall.

Werneth Hall (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 100 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 88 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 88 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 85 bales wool, and 9 bales rags, Pragjee Toolseedass; 83 bales cotton wast, and 11 bales twist wast, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan; 300 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhozraj Nurpall; 350 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 46 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee; 44 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 30 bales cotton, Custoorchund Tarachund; 65 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 101 bales wool, Goculdass Callianjee; 125 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

True Briton (s)—7,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Thessaley (s)—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 100 cwts weedseed 2,500½ cwts groundnuts and 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,583½ cwts rapeseed, L. Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Birmania (s)—1,493 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Birmania (s)—675 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 24 barrels castor oil, Rubattino and Co; 553 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Birmania (s)—2 bales mats, and 3 bales carpets, Rubattino Co.

Cochin (s)—4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narondass; 560 cwts wheat, Luckmeedass; 560 cwts wheat, Lang Moir, and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—155 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 2 bales skins, Esai Saloon Obedia.

FOR NAPLES.

Birmania (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—12 cwts cambaystones, Bapoolall Chotalall; 80½ cwts poppyseed, 15 cwts aniseed star, and 13½ cwts cumminseed, Vunmull Jewer; 125 cwts oninns, Hussum Babun; 21 cwts cloves, Datardina Mowjee; 19½ cwts cloves, Ruzubally Allyruza; 14 bales twist, The C. I. S. and W. Co; 24 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 1 bale twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 98 bales cotton, Jeewanram Jajodya; 80 bales cotton, Heeralall Ramgopall; 14 bundles ivory, Currimbhoy Ebram; 19 cwts cloves, F. R. Ally Ruza; 69 cwts cloves, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—5 bales twist, Dayal Ruttonsee; 21 cwts Colombo roots, and 15 cwts gum, Ruttonjee Jeewraj.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles SARGENT, Kt.)

For evidence as to damages.

57-81—Tobin and R—The Land Mortgage Bank of India vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson B and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For investigation under Sec. 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In person—Matubai vs Luxmidass Jadowjee and others.

In person—Khimjee Sewjee vs Jethibai—In person.

In person—Babajee Dutoo Thalce vs Vithal Raghoba and others.

In person—Luxmon Bapoojee vs Moraba Dhurmajee and others.

In person—Sherbanoobace vs Sonebace Moreshwar L.

In person—Gajanund Harichunder and others vs Bhasker Bapoo Josee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

380-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Dhamjee Chagpar vs Runsordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.—Part heard.

3-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Thucker Dayal Jalraj and another vs. Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee—Prescot and W.

285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdass Hurdeodas—R. M. Sayani.

152-82—Ardesir and H.—Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha vs Oogra Manna and others—M. M. Munshi.

153-82—M. M. Munshi—Oogra Manna and others vs. Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha—Ardesir and H.

181-82—In person—Essoobai vs Dajeeba Gunput Patel.—In person.

168-82—M. H. Khan—Halimabebee vs Aishabebee and others.

224-81—J. C. Cama—Shaboodin Rasankhan vs Cumulsey Premjee—Macfarlane and E.

289-81—Muljee and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co. and another—Hearn C. and L., Hore C. and B.

490-80—Macfarlane and E.—Jeram Hemraj and others vs Dadabhoy Cullianjee and others—Hore C. and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Greig, Col., R. E., on leave, from Poona.

Burn-Murdock, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Poona.

JULY 20.

Sandham, Major, R. A., on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 21.

Hammond, Lieut. and Adjt., C. Rangers, on leave, from Mooltan.

Newton, Lieut., 12th R. Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Cottrell-Dormer, Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

Ogilvy, Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

Hewett, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Erinjsura.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 21.

The undermentioned, non-commissioned officers employed as drill instructors in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, having under instructions from Army Head Quarters, been remanded to Regimental [illegible] are struck off the strength of the Regiment [illegible] date. Serjt. J. Homer, 2nd Lancashire [illegible]pl. E. Irwin, 1st Worcestershire [illegible] J. Ayres, 1st Rifle Brigade. The [illegible] report themselves at once [illegible] Colaba Depôt for orders.

W. M. TENNENT,

[illegible] Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

[illegible]ERNMENT ORDERS.

[illegible]e's *Gazette*, July 18.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] for India has permitted the [illegible]cers of the Madras C. S., to ret[illegible]n the period of their leave:—Mr. F[illegible] and Mr. H. T. Ross.

[illegible]CIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Salem Dist., to officiate as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Coimbatore Dist. during the employment of Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd on other duty.

Mr. E. Hadfield, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Coimlatore Dist., to be Asst. Supt. of Police, Malabar Dist.

Mr. J. H. S. Branson, assumed charge of the office of Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor in the forenoon of the 11th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, Dy. Collr. in charge of the Treasury, North Arcot, privilege leave for one month.

POLICE.—Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Mr. H. M. Upshon, Inspr. of Police, Madras City.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Dy. Surg.-Gens. Colvin, M. D., I. M. D. are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for appointment as Principal Medical Officer of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

W. H. R. Godfrey, S. C., Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., capitalized value of annuity of £5,358 from 16th July 1882, to be paid £3,000 in England and £2,358 in India.

H. T. Stuart, S. C., Lieut.-Col. (B. Col.) on an ordinary pension of 365, extra annuity £375 7s. from 25th July 1883, to be paid in England.

E. O. Leggatt, S. C., Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) Acting Supdt. and Agent for Army Clothing, having resumed charge of his office on the 16th July the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in G. O. G. dated 10th June is cancelled.

The services of Lieut. F. J. Romily, R. E., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG

VEGETABLE

PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay: B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty

the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,

Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano..............................	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC

SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE

METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SAUNDERS—July 20, at Bandora, William Walter, the beloved son of W. W. Saunders, Inspr. Bombay Police, aged 13 months, 20 days. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOTZ—July 12, at Simla, the wife of Robert Hotz, of a daughter.

HAYES—At Meerut, the wife of Sergeant-Major Hayes, R. H. A., of a son, stillborn.

HOARE—July 18, at Calcutta, the wife of C. S. Hoare, of a daughter.

SMITH—July 12, at Lahore, the wife of Turton Smith, of a daughter.

WHALLEY—July 11, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain Fred J. Whalley, Adjutant, the King's Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PATTEN—July 10, at Dinapore, Joseph Patten, late of Lucknow, aged 71 years.

WILKES—July 16, at Naini Tal, Kate Eleanor Wilkes, child of Surgeon-Major Wilkes, A. M. D., aged 6 years and 4 months.

CALENDAR, JULY 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ......July 23rd..........3h. 8·8m. p.m.

Full Moon ....July 30th........6h. 52·8m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	....	5 35	6 37	3 14m 3 9 a	8 29m 9 25 a
Sun. 23	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 36	6 37	3 58m 3 40 a	9 6m 10 17 a
Mon. 24	....	5 36	6 37	4 0m 4 29 a	10 13m 11 23 a
Tu. 25	English Mail expected.	5 36	6 36	5 30m 5 37 a	11 54m
Wed 26	....	5 37	6 36	6 3m 7 5 a	0 41m 1 39 a
Thr. 27	....	5 37	6 36	8 8m 8 30 a	1 48m 2 48 a
Fri. 28	●	5 37	6 35	9 56m 9 35 a	2 47m 3 42 a
Sat. 29	....	5 38	6 35	10 38m 10 29 a	3 41m 4 29 a

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE has given notice of his intention to ask a vote of credit for the purpose of "strengthening our forces in the Mediterranean." The language of the Legislature is proverbially delicate; and the phrase we have quoted is simply an elegant euphemism for describing the occupation of Egypt. It may be presumed that Her Majesty's Government have not committed themselves to this grave step with a light heart, or in deference to a mere effervescence of public feeling in favour of strong-handed measures. No doubt it is the result of a matured policy; and has been resolved upon after a dispassionate consideration of our duties towards ourselves, and the obvious interests of civilisation in the tranquillity and good government of Egypt. The immediate justification of the resolution of the Government is expressed in the belief that the reply of the Sultan to the Identic Note practically amounts to "a refusal to send Turkish troops to Egypt"—or, more correctly, a refusal to send troops under the conditions imposed by the Powers. Our Constantinople correspondent, in an interesting letter published yesterday, states that the Sultan would be glad to see the family of Mehemet Ali expelled from Egypt; because the Firman of Investiture being personal to that ruler and his decendants, the termination of their rule would cause Egypt to revert to the Sultan shorn of the privileges it has hitherto enjoyed. Mr. Gladstone and his party have never been disposed to be lenient towards Turkey; but it may not unreasonably be inferred that the desire of the Porte to join the Conference, at this advanced stage, is merely one of its traditional expedients for wasting time and thwarting the decision of Europe. In the meanwhile Egypt is drifting to anarchy. The Khedive, by means of British bayonets, rules a semi-insular city. Communication with the remainder of his territory is cut off by a formidable rebel (as we must now call him), who is supported by native troops, and whose influence throughout the country is said to be increasing. The trade between two halves of the world is paralysed, because the main line of communication is at the mercy of the first band of marauders who chooses to attack it. This state of things could not be prolonged. No one ought to interfere rashly with the incontestable rights of a nation to govern itself; but when a people find themselves in possession of a highway so vital to the greatest nations on the earth, it behoves them to behave circumspectly if they desire to avoid foreign interference with their affairs. Arabi Pasha has not taken this fact sufficiently into account, and his neglect is likely to prove disastrous to himself. England could not possibly permit the present disorder to continue; and failing to induce the European Powers to expedite their deliberations, she has finally resolved to take upon herself the task of terminating the difficulty.

Simultaneously with the resolution of the British Cabinet, the French Government has resigned. Several weeks ago we pointed out, what must have been obvious to anyone conversant with French politics, that the attitude of inaction taken up by M. de Freycinet, however agreeable to us, must result in the fall of his Government. It is true that President Grévy has induced Ministers to retain their portfolios for the present, but the doom of the de Freycinet Cabinet is sealed. It is a strange irony of fate that should have so rapidly brought on France the humiliation she so rudely inflicted upon Italy a year ago. When France began to threaten Tunis, Signor Cairoli assured the Chamber that all was well. He hoped, no doubt, to restrain the Republic from its meditated aggression; and trusted to Providence for the rest. When the French (without a shadow of excuse, be it said) entered Tunis, Signor Cairoli resigned, and, in point of fact, threw himself on the mercy of his countrymen. M. de Freycinet appears to have adopted the same ill-starred course from the first. He had no policy of his own. For reasons which we do not know, but which may have been cogent enough, he refused to entangle his country in a dangerous complication. He hoped to persuade England to respect his dilemma, and leave the Egyptian difficulty to settle itself anyhow, so long as France was not embroiled. He had not the justification for his conduct that his Italian compeer could offer. France might have been brought to reason. The attack on Tunis was wholly gratuitous, for no one would mention the Kroumirs now without a smile. But M. de Freycinet must have been singularly short-sighted if he did not see that the immense interests of England in Egypt would compel her to intervene. France will, no doubt, feel aggrieved; and will charge us with that unfaithfulness which is, somehow or other, characteristic of all the allies of France, if we are to credit the opinions of Frenchmen. But although it would not be difficult to pick upon this or that incident as affording ground for a colourable charge of bad faith, no disinterested person can deny to England in this matter, taking it from beginning to end, an almost culpable patience and consideration for the susceptibilities of our ally. Since France has resolved to do nothing, and the other Powers were not disposed to act, England had really no option but to take the matter in her own hands. All that we can now do is to join with M. Gambetta in hoping that whatever course England has been, or may be, compelled to take will not weaken those ties of friendship between the Western Powers which have proved so beneficial to the progress and enlightenment of the world.

ARABI PASHA has taken the significant step of cutting the Mahmoudieh Canal, which establishes a water communication between Alexandria and Atfeh on the Nile, some 48 miles distant. Though, happily, there is a supply of water sufficient to last for some time, this measure may ultimately involve the unfortunate city in great suffering, for it will deprive the inhabitants of their only source of wholesome water, forcing them to resort to the old and disused wells, the water in which is brackish and unwholesome. It will also cut off the usual supplies of up-country provisions on which the city ordinarily subsists. The British garrison will not be put to much inconvenience by the step, for they will get provisions and water in abundance from the fleet. No doubt the object of Arabi in cutting the canal is, not to add to the distress of the unlucky citizens of the Egyptian sea port but, to render access to his position at Kafr-ed-Dawar by water impossible. The canal, which is 48 miles long, is ninety feet wide and eighteen deep, and gunboats could easily ascend it if it were left intact. By cutting off the supply of water he puts that out of the question, and as there are no roads, any force now sent south against him will be delayed in its operations by the necessity of dragging its guns through the black marshy soil as best it can. The precaution is justified by military considerations, and there is no use in complaining of an enemy for taking it. The fact that it has been resorted to shows that Arabi is resolved to hold out, and will defend himself to the best of his power. The strategic position which he occupies has been reconnoitred by a British force and found to be very strong. We believe that access to it is rendered so difficult and precarious by marshes, that it may for practical purposes be regarded as impregnable if attacked directly. The position must be turned, and that operation will take some little time. Meanwhile Arabi's authority throughout Egypt is daily increasing, and there is now no chance of his paying any attention to the Khedive's order to return to Alexandria on pain of being considered a rebel. The instructions just issued to send all the railway rolling-stock and coal from Suez to Cairo is another indication of the resolve of Arabi to prepare for a long struggle. He has taken possession of the telegraph-office at Ismailia, and discharged the European employés, thus giving a somewhat disquieting reminder of the fact that his authority is predominant at the vital point of the Canal. That he has as yet done nothing to stop, or even to menace, the traffic is satisfactory, and he is entitled to the credit of self-command under circumstances of considerable temptation. He is doubtless fully sensible of the political disadvantage which would accrue from any attempt to block the Canal. All the maritime Powers would, were he to take such a step, make common cause with England, and he would find himself under the bann of Europe. Still we must not close our eyes to the possibility that the desire to close the means of communication between the British and the Indian expeditions may become too strong for the political considerations which have, so far, apparently saved the Suez Canal from the misfortune which has overtaken that of Mahmoudieh. In the neighbourhood of Ismailia is to be found its most vulnerable point, and as the telegram published this morning shows, Arabi Pasha is obeyed. In this connection the arrival of M. de Lesseps in Egypt may be noted. The influence of the man who made the Canal is considerable, and it will, of course, be fully exercised. M. de Lesseps is not only the most eminent of engineers, but also one of the most persuasive of men, and the charm of his good sense may strengthen Arabi's prudent disinclination to make a breach with France and the other Continental Powers by interfering with the Canal. This must be our hope. But when the actual shock of war comes, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's force is on the Mediterranean coast and General Macpherson's at Suez, the temptation to do something desperate at Ismailia with a view to keeping them apart may prove irresistible. However, for the present the Canal is safe, and that is so much gained. Under no circumstances can it be much longer in danger.

THE result of the tenders for transport at Calcutta has been impatiently expected for a day or two. The fact that the Government should have gone over to Calcutta at all in quest of transport has been a matter of surprise to most people on this side. We do not, of course, know upon how extensive a scale the ultimate operations may be formed; and, therefore, it is possible the Government may be looking farther ahead than we have been hitherto led to suppose. This, however, appears a rather far-fetched explanation of the proceedings of the authorities, and it is hardly worth while taking it into consideration so long as facts are to be found which throw light upon the point in question. There is certainly no intention, at present, of despatching a stronger contingent from India than that already named; and if such a possibility existed with regard to the future, it is clear that information respecting available shipping collected now would be of little use as data for calculation three or six months hence. As a matter of fact the Government appear to have acted under a misapprehension respecting the amount of tonnage available for transport at Bombay. The measures taken by Captain Brent to obtain the required statistics were doubtless in accordance with naval precedent, but except on the assumption that he was inexperienced in the ways of the business and the people of Bombay, it is difficult to account for the conclusion he arrived at, that the vessels obtainable on the western side were insufficient for the requirements of the expedition. It is quite possible that only sixteen thousand tons were visible, but this figure was no criterion of what might have been forthcoming on a demand being made. It is quite conceivable that Captain Brent was not authorised to make that demand—indeed, it may be conceded that he was not—but the data required by the Government were certainly intended to cover the results of such a demand, if it were found necessary to despatch an expedition. Such a conclusion as that at which Captain Brent is said to have arrived, namely, that Bombay could supply no more than sixteen thousand tons, was quite erroneous. Two steam companies, at least, could have turned that figure by a third more, and it is not too much to say that thirty suitable steamers could have been provided on short notice in Bombay harbour. As matters now stand, Bombay and Calcutta have both replied to the request for tenders issued at Calcutta. It is almost certain that some of the steamers at Bombay will be taken up, and equally likely that a proportion will be supplied by the Hooghly port. It will then be very important to know on which side the rendezvous will be given. If the original intention of embarking the troops at Bombay be adhered to, what is the use of bringing round steamers from Calcutta, when a sufficient number could have been obtained here ready to hand? It is incredible that the Government should seriously think of embarking the troops at Calcutta. To begin with, vessels from Bombay would require eleven days to get round: after that docking and fitting would have to be done. But a more important consideration than even the unnecessary delay of three weeks is the fact that at this season of the year the transports would require not less than twenty days to go from Calcutta to Aden. What is likely to be the effect upon men and horses of twenty days' continuous buffeting against the monsoon? Experienced officers of the Indian marine must be aware that a pitched battle with Arabi Pasha would possibly be less injurious to the contingent than the sufferings of a three-weeks' passage from Calcutta to Aden in the teeth of the monsoon. The transport of the horses and mules would be hazardous enough even from Bombay—from Calcutta it would mean the loss of the whole of them. We trust that the Government do not contemplate embarking either horses or men at Calcutta; and if Bombay be selected it was a needless loss of time to go over to Calcutta in search of ships. It was only this week that two new steamers of about 4,000 tons apiece were chartered for freight, after hanging on in the expectation of being taken up by Government. To allow these to go, and then bring steamers round from Calcutta, is a manner of proceeding only to be justified by ignorance of the tonnage within reach at Bombay. To embark the troops at Calcutta, at this season of the year, while transports were available here, would be an act of folly of which we hope no Government would be guilty.

WE have alluded above to the time likely to be occupied by the transports between Calcutta and Aden. We have no figures before us giving the exact time required for the voyage during the monsoon between these two ports. The estimate of twenty days is, we believe, a tolerably fair average. It may be interesting to cite some statistics respecting the time occupied by vessels between Bombay and Aden, and if we take the general average of these passages, it will not be difficult to calculate the passage from Calcutta. During the last monsoon the average time occupied by the P. and O. mail-steamers between Bombay and Aden was seven days, seventeen hours. The longest passage was that of the Lombardy, which left Bombay on May 31 and required nine days three hours to reach Aden. The shortest was the Sumatra, leaving Bombay on September 6. She made the passage in six days one hour. Taking the month of July, we find the Siam required eight days seven hours; the Kashgar nine days one hour; the Indus six days twenty-one hours; and the Gwalior eight days twenty-one hours. Taking the non mail-steamers in bulk, the average passage is nearly twice as long, being no less than thirteen days. The longest passage was that of the steamer Marcedes, nineteen days. She sailed from Bombay at this season of the year, namely, July 8. The next longest passage was that of the King Arthur, also in July, amounting to eighteen days. Following this we have the John Pender, seventeen days; the Border Chieftain, the Socotra, and the Sestos, each with sixteen days. The shortest passage in this category is that of the Britannia in August with eight days. After this there are the Speke Hall, in July, with nine days; and the Hispania, the Calipso, and the Hungaria, with ten days each.

THE fire in the Warora coal-mine is a very serious affair, especially at this moment when the supplies of coal by the Suez Canal are not quite so certain as they are in ordinary times. The Government has issued a notice to big contractors that the supplies of coal from this source cannot be counted on for a month or two. The fire is raging in the mine and cannot be put out. A few years since a fire in an English colliery went on burning for months; it was eventually put out by blowing into it a quantity of air which had been passed through a monster bonfire lighted for the purpose near the pit's mouth. This used-up air, supplemented by steam jets, put out the fire in a day or two. The fire died from inanition—it had no oxygen to feed on. This expedient might be tried at the Warora mine; there would be no great difficulty in improvising a big fan driven by an engine to draw the air through the fire and force it down the pit's mouth. Another expedient often resorted to in England is the sealing up of the pit with clay, so as to cut off air and draught, and leave the fire to perish of its own excess.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

◆

THE York and Lancaster Regiment and the 2nd Company of the Seaforth Highlanders arrived in Bombay at an early hour yesterday morning, and took up their quarters for a few hours in the large shed at the Prince's Dock. The men were soon in their places on board the transport Bancoora, which in a short time was ready to sail. The embarkation was conducted very smoothly and quietly, notwithstanding that the carrying capacity of the steamer was put to the most severe test. The following troops embarked:—From Bombay to Aden 17 officers, 4 warrant officers, 541 men, 101 followers, and 4 horses of the York and Lancaster Regiment. From Bombay to Egypt—6 officers, 218 men, 28 followers, and 1 horse of the 2nd Company of the Seaforth Highlanders; 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, 2 native men, 2 followers, and 1 horse of the Quartermaster-General's Department; and 1 warrant officer of the Commissariat Department.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, July 19, states:—"The Deputy Director of Marine here has just called for tenders for steamers for the conveyance of one garrison battery of Royal Artillery, one Native Regiment, and two companies of native Sappers to Egypt. A siege train will accompany this force." It is reported here that no tonnage has yet been taken up in Calcutta, and that the authorities were only inquiring as to the amount of tonnage available.

NOTICE is given in the Madras Commander-in-Chief's Orders, July 13, that the services of Deputy Surgeon Colvin Smith, M.D., I. M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as Principal Medical Officer of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Dr. Smith has seen a considerable amount of active service. He served during the second Burmese war of 1852-53. He was present during the operations before Rangoon in April, 1852: capture of the White House Stockade, 12th April; attack and capture of Shoe-da-gound Pagoda 14th April; and occupation of Prome, 9th October, 1852—Medal. He was in medical charge of the Kamptee moveable column from November, 1857, till February, 1858, when it was broken up and he then joined the Saugor field division and was appointed to the medical charge of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and served with that regiment in the North-West. He was present at the affair at Khone Pass on 27th December, 1857, where a large body of rebels were defeated, also at other affairs at Narampore, Neemkaira, Budgam, and at other minor affairs on the great Deccan road. He was in medical charge of the sick and wounded from Sir Colin Campbell's Force from Lucknow to Darjeeling Sanitarium, April, 1858. He served with the Madras Rifles in the Palamow Districts, and marched with them to Jubbulpore. He subsequently rejoined the Saugor Field Division, with which he served until it was broken up in January, 1860. He was also present at several minor engagements (Medal and Clasp).

THE OUTBREAK AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE following letter, written by one of the passengers who proceeded to Suez in the P. and O. steamer Bokhara, will not be without interest at this time:—

Just as we came into Suez Harbour, Lieutenant Paget, the Second-in-Command of the gun-boat Ready there, came on board, and told us there had been a horrible massacre in Alexandria; that the English, Greek, and Italian Consuls had been pulled out of their carriages and severely beaten, and that the second was dead; that the Arab mob were masters of the situation; that the European population had fled to the shipping, and that the whole place was being looted. The story was the same old one. Mahomedan fanaticism had been roused by a *jehad* being preached in the streets by two old Moollahs. Towards afternoon a strong feeling surung up amongst the passengers on board that we should not be sent through by rail, but we were awaiting the answer from the P. and O. Agent before doing anything. Each successive telegram brought worse news, and things were looking serious, when we received a telegram, saying, as near as I can remember, the following:—"Serious riots here yesterday; many Europeans and Arabs killed and wounded. British Consul severely beaten and wounded. Quiet restored, and looting prevented by the troops." And on the strength of this, some 30 odd unarmed British subjects were sent on by the train unarmed and unprotected into Alexandria, where the soldiers were in open rebellion and the Arab mob running rampant over the whole place. How the British Consul at Suez came to allow it is what none of us can understand. Since, being on board, we have been told that on hearing from the Agent at Suez, the Alexandria Agent of the P. and O. went to the Admiral, and informed him that the mails and passengers were at Suez waiting instructions. A deal of writing went on between the Admiral and the Governor of the town, and as last the latter said we must come at our own risk; that he could not answer for the populace. In reply to this, Admiral Seymour sent word that he accepted the position; but that, if the passengers and mails were not on board before ten in the morning, or if he did not before that hour receive some sure information regarding us, the combined fleets would open fire on the forts and town. The decks were cleared, steam kept up all night, and everything was in position before daylight. We, however, came down to the jetty about seven, and there we saw a sight, which probably none of us had ever seen before and may never see again. These were the men-of-war, of all nations represented, lying out in order. I will not attempt to give you the positions or the names, as no one seemed to be in possession of this information. There were, however, the English, French, Italian, American and Greek flags: there may have been others, but I did not see them. Four or five English and French and two Egyptian men-of-war lay inside the harbour, and all the others were outside, but within the breakwater the Superb was the only one lying right outside with broadside on the light-house fort. There were also some that we did not see lying right on the other side of the town.

As we got on board we saw another sight that opened our eyes. There was an immense quantity of shipping in the harbour, and every one, including the small sailing boats, was filled with people. Every man-of-war is in the same state. The Monarch and one or two of the larger ones, each have three hundred refugees on board: all the other ships of the fleet in proportion to their size. Our ship is crowded, every berth taken, and numbers sleeping on the decks. The day before we arrived they had to send 70 people away. On Sunday all comers were received on any of the ships. All the cabins, saloons, and decks were full, and still there are more than 20,000 Europeans waiting to get out of Alexandria.

The whole disturbance seems to have originated in a quarrel between one of those Greeks that have taken up their quarters in Egypt and a donkey-boy. In the course of their quarrel a crowd had collected, and the Greek to clear a way, stabbed the boy. In a moment the whole place was up. The Greek was despatched on the spot, and hundreds of Arabs assembled. The square in front of the hotel was full, and every European that showed himself was immediately killed. The cafés were plundered, and everything that could be used as a club was immediately taken possession of by the Arabs. At the same moment an old Moollah came into the square, sitting in a carriage with two other Moollahs, and began to preach a *jehad* against the Christians. The crowd flocked round, kissing his hands and clothes, and then away they went to murder and rob. One Mr. Berkley, who was through the thick of it, has been telling me what he saw as he made his escape. He engaged a carriage and a guide to take him over the place, and on their way down he was repeatedly attacked, but each time the Arab guide called out to the mob, "This is not an Italian or Greek, but an Englishman, let him pass." So it kept on until eventually they lost their way; but again were put right by the Arabs, who assured him they did not mean any harm to the English, but that they were determined to get rid of the Italians and Greeks. This may have been very good at the beginning of the row, but certainly after events prove that it was a matter of perfect indifference as to the nationality of the Europeans who came on their way. Having a hat on was certain death in the streets. Many Europeans with the fez on escaped unhurt, while their neighbours were beaten to death directly they were seen. Mr. Berkley told me of one incident that he saw. A young fellow, well dressed, with a tall hat, was walking quietly along, when suddenly a little Arab boy jumped up, and removed it for him in a not over gentlemanly manner. The man looked round, and saw some thirty or forty Arabs coming quietly along. He began to run, and they gave him chase. He had not gone twenty-five yards when an Arab, coming from the opposite direction, hit him a blow full between the eyes, knocking him down. In less than a minute he was beaten nearly to death, when the crowd passed on leaving some five or six urchins to finish the work they had begun. Mr. Masterman, of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, another of the refugees on Board, gives many accounts of the most horrible outrages committed. Last Sunday evening, the Admiral sent two boats on shore to fetch away the people who had taken refuge in the Consulate. As the boats reached the shore, they were met by a company of soldiers, who absolutely said they would not allow the men to land, and the Governor sent word to the Admiral, saying that if the boats did not go away at once without any one landing the soldiers would join the populace in massacring the Europeans: so back they had to come. The mob, on seeing this, got more outrageous than ever, and gave out that the combined fleets were afraid to land, or even to open fire on the town, and began erecting earthworks and batteries on shore right alongside where the ships lay. Early on Monday Admiral Seymour telegraphed home that if this were not stopped, he would be obliged in 24 hours to have to open fire on the forts. In the evening came an order from the Sultan to cease erecting these forts, but not before some 40 guns had been placed in position. On Monday morning Mr. Masterman, two other gentlemen and eight ladies left the Consulate for the arsenal with an order from the Governor for them to be admited. They had an escort with them the whole way along. A crowd kept gathering, and when they got to the arsenal, the doors were closed on their faces by the soldiers, who refused to let them in. The Arabs in the meantime began breaking down the hoods of the carriages, and exposing themselves in a most filthy and thereatening manner to the ladies. Several of them got blows, and it was only after the escort threatened to ride off, and report the whole matter to the Governor, that the gates were half opened, and the Europeans admitted. It was with the greatest difficulty the doors were closed again against the Arab mob. On Monday the boatmen refused to go to the ships under £2, and on Sunday they were in a great number of cases, getting £5 for going a couple of hundred yards. Mr. Masterman tells me that like himself there are hundreds of people on the different ships who had not even time to collect their jewellery, but had simply to leave everything in charge of their Arab servants, and get out. There are many on board here who have only saved what they stand in: all else is utterly lost. The chief and second engineers from this ship had gone on shore to spend the day with a friend, and as they were sitting down to lunch, one of the Arab servants came in, and told them there was a disturbance in the town, but they took no notice of it up to half-past four. They occasionally heard shots being fired, but thought it was only the usual Sunday amusement of shooting pigeons. On their way down to the ship, however, they saw crowds going through some of the principal streets, so selected by ways till they got to the docks. Three of them came down together. As they got to the docks, the soldiers refused to admit them, and while they stood there, opened the gates, and pushed out a poor Greek sailor, his face all cut, his clothes torn, and covered with blood. Behind them was a mob of several hundreds, who broke into the shops, dragged out and killed the inmates, and then looted the place; the soldiers who had been sent to quell the riots quietly looking on. After seeing this, they ran along by the wall till they got to a paling which they jumped over, and made for the water. On their way they had to cross a small bridge, but found some twenty armed Arabs had got possession. They were immediately attacked, but though they only had their walking-sticks, fought their way through, and then gave "leg-bail." On the road they saw a lot of boys dragging the bodies of some Europeans down to, and throwing them into, the water. As far as could be found out, there were almost 100 dead Europeans lying in the hospital, but it is feared many more have been killed and thrown into the sea. All the shops have been broken into and wrecked, and the Arabs went about showing their loot to the soldiers and police, who simply laughed at the whole affair, and told them to take it away. In the square one Arab rushed out of one of the houses with both his hands full of jewels, and ran up to the old Moollah who had been preaching. A Greek was after him, and stabbed him. The old Moolah and one of his companions went for the Greek, but before they knew what he was up to, he had shot the younger, and cut down the elder. He then escaped into a house which the mob rushed at, but when the foremost got to within 10 yards, they were met with a volley, which knocked almost 20 of them over. They then cleared off. It is a strange thing, but the only people who gave a good account of themselves were the Greeks, who had organised themselves and were fully armed, both with firearms and knives. Whenever the Arabs went for a Greek's house, they were received by a hot fire, so that in the end they cleared out from the Greek quarter altogether, and with the exception of a few defenceless sailors and shopkeepers, the Greeks generally gave a very good account of themselves.—*Indian Daily News.*

A HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

◆

WE are glad to hear that there is good prospect of a hospital for animals being established in Bombay at an early date. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been in existence in this city for the last seven years, and has undoubtedly done much good work. But the preventive system at present followed, Mr. Shroff has discovered from his experience as Secretary of the Society, is not without drawbacks. As worked at present, the method is briefly this. Three or four inspectors, or agents, employed by the Society, go about in the town from 7 to 10 a.m., and whenever they see any animal, horse or bullock, that is unfit for work, they hand over the driver of the animal to the nearest policeman, who takes the offender and the animal to either of the two Presidency Magistrates' Courts. The animals thus gathered together are made to stand in a row for the inspection of the magistrate as he enters the court. Fines varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10, according to the intensity of the cruelty, are inflicted, on the payment of which the owners are allowed to take away their animals. In most cases the cartmen are poor people who, with their families, subsist on what they earn by plying their vehicles. Suppose a cartman is fined because his pair of bullocks is unfit for work. The payment of the fine sweeps away his wages for a couple of days, and if he refrains from putting his oxen to his cart until such time as the necessary relief is obtained, there is starvation staring himself, his family, and his bullocks in the face. He consequently is unmindful of the sufferings of his dumb companions, and after paying the fine, puts them to work again at once for the purpose of gaining his livelihood. The cartman, once fined, falls into the clutches of the same, or other, agent over and over again. Instances have been gleaned from the diaries of the agents showing that the same cartman has been fined three or four times for the same animals bearing the same marks of cruelty. A cartman cannot take his animal when wanting curative treatment to any of the European or native veterinary establishments in the city, as the very heavy admission fee forbids it. This state of affairs puts the poor people in a sad plight. Properly speaking, the action of the Society, without affording the necessary means of alleviating the pains and cruelties inflicted on the animals, becomes a powerful instrument for inflicting misery on poor, half-clad, half-starving creatures. Mr. Shroff suggests that measures should be taken to change the plan of work, by establishing under the auspices of the Society a large hospital to which owners of diseased cattle, instead of being subjected to fines, may be persuaded to take their animals for curative treatment. Efforts have been made to raise the necessary funds by public subscription. At an influential meeting of grain and seed merchants held at the Mandvi-bunder in April last, resolutions were unanimously carried to the effect that each native merchant dealing in grain and seeds should contribute to the funds of the Society two annas for every 100 bags imported by him into Bombay. A number of muccadums connected with the local firms have also agreed to authorise the Society to collect one anna on every hundred bags of grain and seeds exported. In pursuance of this arrangement, an office was opened [illegible] 1st of May last at Waree-bunde[illegible] of the fees. All the merchants [illegible] go to the G. I. P. Railway goods-shed in the neighbourhood to clear their masters' goods, step up to the Society's office daily and pay the fees due. The merchants and muccadums have authorised the Society to devote the amount thus collected to the maintenance of the proposed Hospital for Animals; to engaging a sufficient number of agents to suppress all sorts of cruelties; to providing water-troughs in the city where they may be needed; and to establishing branches of the Society in such towns in the Presidency as the Committee of the Society may deem [illegible]. This is a satisfactory beginning; but the revenue derivable from this source is not considered sufficient to enable the Society to carry out all the proposed measures; and we are told that the local Government has spontaneously offered to co-operate with the Society in this instance, by offering to establish a veterinary college in connection with the proposed hospital, for the purpose of training a number of young men in veterinary science. A Parsee gentleman, we are further informed, has offered to contribute a large sum for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the necessary buildings for the hospital.

THE POONA AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In yesterday's issue of the *Deccan Herald*, I notice an appeal to the public for funds by the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. Here is a Society with a high-sounding name, with a committee consisting of no less than thirteen gentlemen of position, one being a Member of Council, another the General Commanding at Poona, two Commissioners of Divisions, and a Collector, calling on the public for funds, as if it were a charity school. The Society is to have a rose-show on the 25th instant, and 20 prizes, aggregating Rs. 107, are offered for competition. For admission to the show Re. 1, is to be charged the first day, and 8 annas the second. Now, suppose there are 50 visitors each day, which is surely a low enough estimate, that will give an income of Rs. 75, leaving a balance of Rs. 32. Will none of our wealthy traders come forward and help to make up the balance, so that society at Poona may enjoy the show, and the Committee have the pleasure of distributing the prizes without feeling that they may be called upon to make up the deficiency?

July 20. A.

THE INCH LINE STEAMERS.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We will feel obliged if you will afford us space to reply to some of the statements made by "A Merchant" in your issue of the 30th ultimo.

Towards the end of last year certain remarks appeared in the Freight Report of a local broker which Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser, & Co. considered were calculated to injure the reputation of their steamers, more particularly as they had just then entered upon their present contract with the Native Syndicate.

These statements, which your correspondent refers to as being "notoriously true," were corrected in a subsequent issue of the circular at our instance, and that of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., who characterised one of the statements, which they traversed, as being untrue. Your correspondent is a little inconsistent in taking Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser & Co. to task for presumptuously venturing to express their opinion that 19s., with 10 per cent. primage, through from Manchester to Bombay, is not a paying rate for fine goods, seeing that he himself states that this is a point about which there can be no doubt.

"A Merchant" next comments upon the comparatively small number of steamers owned by Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser & Co. and draws attention to the long passage made by one of the vessels chartered by them. We desire to explain that Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser and Co. contracted to run *two* steamers a month, and afterwards increased the number to *three*, at the request of the Syndicate, at some inconvenience to themselves. Two of their steamers met with accidents, and they chartered a suitable vessel to take the place of one of them. This steamer did not arrive in Liverpool so soon as was expected, and they in order to keep faith with the Syndicate, cancelled the charter, and took up the Orchis, which happened to be immediately available. This vessel is classed 100 A1. in Lloyds, and, although she broke down badly on the way out, and consequently made a long passage, she delivered her cargo in very good order.

With this exception, Messrs. Hamilton, Fraser & Co.'s steamers have made very good average passages, allowing for the lengthened detentions in the Canal which so frequently took place during the past season.

Your correspondent is altogether wrong when he asserts that the terms of the present contract were withheld from the Syndicate.

The original draft is, and has all along been, in possession of the Syndicate. The extended draft was similarly forwarded to the Committee, and was returned to us on approval, after which a fair copy was prepared by our solicitors, and returned to the Committee, who handed it back to us after it had been signed by the individual members of the Syndicate. It was never proposed or suggested that the contract should be printed and circulated, and we have on various occasions since its execution made the original available to the Committee, when asked to do so. We certainly did on one occasion refuse to give it to a dealer, as we had reason to believe that it was intended to be used at that particular time for a purpose to which we do not wish, at present anyhow, more particularly to allude. The Anchor line is said to have been willing to work for 19s. and 10 per cent. We would suggest a reference on this point on the part of your correspondent to the home representatives of the Hall Line, who may possibly be able to throw a somewhat different light on this and kindred statements of a reassuring character.—We have, &c.,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & C[illegible]

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOO[illegible]

◆

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER RE[illegible]

SIMLA, July 20.—The barometer [illegible] throughout Western and North-Western [illegible] also in Lower Bengal; but has fallen in th[illegible] West Provinces, especially at Benares, [illegible] Behar, and Central India, consequent [illegible] westerly advance of barometric depression [illegible] Calcutta. In the Peninsula generally there has be[illegible] a slight rise. The region of lowest pressure in[illegible]cludes Benares, Allahabad, and Sutna, where the barometer is nearly two-tenths below the normal average; but the pressure is unusually low everywhere save in Northern Punjab. At Bombay it has been blowing a gale the last twenty-four hours. The wind is only somewhat less at Surat and Gopalpore. Save in Central and Western Punjab, Sind, and Madras rain is falling nearly everywhere. Rain to-day:—Surat over three inches; Mercara and Rangoon over two inches; Chakrata, Morar, Guna, Seoni, Khandwa, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Indore, Belgaum, and Akyab between one and two inches; Rawalpindi, Simla, Delhi, Mussooree, Darjeeling, Burdwan, Chittagong, Cuttack, Nagpore, Dhulia, Malegaon and Bombay, half to one inch. Previously Nainital, Meerut, and Mercara had over two inches; Cuttack, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Neemuch, Belgaum, Tounghoo, and Rangoon one to two inches; Muttra, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Jaunpore, Sutna, Surat, Bhuj, Bombay, Satara, Goa, Vizagapatam, Calicut, and Prome half an inch and over.

THE day before yesterday a portion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Sion and Surat was washed away owing to the heavy rainfall. Temporary measures were at once taken to prevent any interruption in the working of trains. The Bombay up-train was, however, delayed four hours.—*Samachar*, July 21.

THE river Daman Ganga, near Daman, has risen 37 feet owing to the late heavy rains.—*Id.*

THE NERBUDDA RIVER.

THE waters in the Nerbudda river have again risen very high. All the lower portions of the city of Broach have been flooded. The waters approached some of the bazaars so rapidly that all the shopkeepers in the Kotopore Bazaar and Grocer's Bazaar removed their goods to other parts of the town. Large trunks of trees have come down with the flood, and it is expected they will do some damage to the bridge.—*Samachar.*

MADRAS.—A telegram from Kurnool, 19th July, to the *Madras Mail* states:—"There is a heavy flood in the Tumbudra. The anicut has been breached, and the town is partially inundated. The water is still rising."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

◆

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	52 23	61 14	59 9	62 27
20 Thursday	0 78	.....	.....	.....
21 Friday	.....	0 20	0 17	0 12
Total ...	53 01	61 34	[illegible]	62 [illegible]
Corresponding date last year...	42 44	43 73	39 19	42 92

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST. DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 21st July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·543	82·9	W	14	0·00
Surat	·566	77·6	W	29	0·35
Bombay	·654	80·1	WSW	28	0·25
Ratnagiri	·735	75·8	WSW fresh.	..	1·30
Karwar	not received.				
Mangalore ..	·878	81·0	W	4	0·15
Calicut	·890	77·4	WNW	3	0·11
Cochin	·902	81·0	SW	2	0·43
Masulipatam	·875	[illegible]	SW	..	0·02
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	12	0·00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	5	0·00

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

A VOTE OF CREDIT.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. Gladstone, this afternoon, gave notice of a motion that he will ask Parliament for an extraordinary credit in order to strengthen our forces in the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 20.

The Porte, in replying to the Identical Note of the Powers, agrees to join the Conference, but evades the question of Turkish intervention in Egypt.

LONDON, JULY 21, MORNING.

It is understood that the British Government considers the reply of the Porte to the Identical Note of the Powers as equivalent to a refusal to send Turkish troops to Egypt.

The movement of troops in England to the ports to be ready for embarkation has commenced.

Eleven hundred men and a battery of Artillery left Malta for Egypt yesterday.

It appears certain that General Sir Garnet Wolseley will have the Chief Command of the expeditionary force.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 20.

Arabi Pasha has diverted the Mahmoudeeh Canal, which brings the fresh water supply to Alexandria from the Rosetta branch of the Nile.

The British have reconnoitred Arabi's position, which they found to be very strong.

The influence of Arabi Pasha throughout Egypt is daily increasing.

The British troops are fortifying their lines here.

There is sufficient water in Alexandria to last for sometime.

PARIS, JULY 20.

The French Ministry have resigned, but the President having refused to accept their resignation they will remain in office.

ARABI'S PREPARATIONS.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF M. DE LESSEPS.

WE are indebted for the following to the Eastern Telegraph Company :—

SUEZ, 21ST JULY.

It is said that instructions have been received for the despatch of all the rolling stock, engines, coal, &c., to Cairo from Suez.

There will be only one train daily running backwards and forwards.

These instructions are supposed to come from Arabi Pasha, with whom the Governor continues in direct communication.

The s. s. Amberwitch reached Suez on the 20th, and after performing 24 hours' quarantine, will take the staff, instruments, cables, &c., of the Eastern Telegraph Co. on board.

Arabi Pasha has taken possession of the telegraph office at Ismailia, and discharged the European employés.

M. de Lesseps is expected to arrive in Egypt to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Mr. Neill, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, officiates as Commissioner, Nagpur, Mr. Fraser acting for him.

Dr. Sinclair acts as Inspector-General of Prisons and Sanitary Commissioner of British Burmah during Dr. Kelly's absence on furlough.

The Viceroy re-appoints the Hon'ble A. Wilson, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, with effect from the date of the expiry of the original appointment.

Dr. Ross, Medical Officer, Political Residency, Persian Gulf, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st instant.

Colonel Clay, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant Deolee Irregulars, is appointed to the charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, in the absence of Major Muir.

Lieutenant Waterson, Worcestershire Regiment, officiates as Squadron Officer, Second Central India Horse, on probation.

The *Gazette* contains detailed description of the new boundary of the Naga Hills district.

Mr. Barbour officiates as Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, from the 15th, when Mr. Hope made over charge.

Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Sir Lewis Pelly is placed on the list of Majors-General; Sir H. Norman on the list of Generals, and Colonel Marquis, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Major-Generals.

Colonel Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant Thirty-seventh Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ghoorka, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from China, arrived.

Mail steamer Nizam, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	89¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	52

Arrival—Liscard.
Departure—Delhi.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, Perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed, and Dr. Pinkerton seconded, a resolution to the effect that subject to the approval by the Corporation of the Municipal Commissioner's scheme for the reorganisation of the Assessment Department a grant be made from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of providing ward offices (Rs. 25,000) and of the preparation (Rs. 5,000) of new assessment registers. The Town Council further recommend that the Corporation authorise the Municipal Commissioner to incur any additional expenditure, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, beyond the above sum of Rs. 30,000, to meet any additional unforeseen charges that may be caused by the gradual introduction of the above scheme, the charge to be debited to the surplus cash balance. The motion was carried. A report was presented by the Works Committee with reference to the new police buildings at Byculla. The Committee recommended that the revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,81,876, be approved by the Council. The Council resolved to ask the Corporation to approve the revised estimate and additional work.

THE Pattiala State has placed its troops at the service of the Govern[illegible] in Egypt. This loy[illegible] contingent for serv[illegible]

THE Government of India is said to have decided to reward certain officers of Indian Volunteer Corps for the interest they have taken in, and the efforts they have made to further the development of, the Volunteer movement, by conferring on them the title of C. S. I. or C. I. E. A Madras paper states that Mr. J. G. Coleman, for many years an active member and latterly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Volunteer Guards, is to be so honoured. If the Government decide to confer a C. S. I. or C. I. E. upon anyone connected with so recently established a corps as the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Captain Tennent, who was largely instrumental in starting the corps, and who has worked very hard in its interests ever since, has perhaps the best claim.

A VERY well-deserved compliment has been paid by the Government of Bombay to Captain Tennent of the Bombay Volunteers. The second para. of a recent Resolution on the subject of the Volunteer Corps runs thus :—

> Government observe that the Inspecting General mentions specially the "satisfactory state of Capt. Tennent's Company, which in strength more than doubles any of the others in the corps. This satisfactory state of affairs is chiefly due to the great interest he takes in the welfare of his men."

This prominent mention of Captain Tennent's services is a deserved recognition of the assiduous and self-denying exertions of that indefatigable Volunteer for the welfare of his company and of the whole corps.

A CURIOUS action on promissory notes was heard before Mr. Justice West, at the High Court. The plaintiffs, Toolja Natha and Company, a firm of Marwarees, claimed to recover Rs. 10,578 for principal and interest on several promissory notes alleged to have been executed to them by the defendant from time to time. The notes were made to bear interest at rates varying from twenty-four to seventy-two per cent. per annum. The defendant, M. A. De Souza, admitted his liability to the plaintiffs to the extent of Rs. 30, and no further. He said that he was in the habit of getting drunk, and that if he had ever passed the notes, as stated in the plaint, he must have done so when he was under the influence of liquor, and was wholly deprived of judgment and understanding. The defendant alleged that he had received no consideration whatever for the notes. His Lordship believed the defendant was fully aware of what he was doing when he passed the notes; and a decree was given for the plaintiffs.

THE well-known three-card trick,—which after making the tour of the British Isles and invading France, has found its way to Bombay, where it is to be hoped Sir Frank Souter will look after its adepts. Natives of the poorer sort are, we hear, fleeced with great facility by the sharper, who have acquired the very simple knack of keeping in his hand a card, which the spectator expects him to throw down, and throwing down another in its place. The dupe is infallibly swindled, but as the temptation to believe the evidence of his deluded eyesight is strong, he goes on betting until he is cleared out. The police should be on the look-out for the card-sharpers.

ACCORDING to commercial reports from Egypt, this year's cotton crop promises particularly well, and if favoured by the elements it is likely to prove one of the best on record. The corn harvest in Upper and Lower Egypt is already over, and has been most productive. In general the result of the crops in Egypt this year has hitherto been excellent, and providing the overflow of the Nile be a normal one is likely to continue so.

THE last mail-steamer took away with her Lieutenant G. B. Hewett, Dockmaster of the Government Dockyard. Lieutenant Hewett has won the respect and esteem of all who have been connected with him during his tenure of the appointment, not only on account of his exceptional ability in the discharge of his duties, but for the manly and amiable qualities which endeared him to all who knew him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KENNEDY, C. B., commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, has gone on leave for two months.

MR. ROSCOE BOCQUET, C. I. E., Agent, S. P. and D. Railway, proceeds to Europe on three months' leave. Mr. Jabez Lightfoot will act as Agent during Mr. Bocquet's absence.

A SEPOY of the 20th Punjab Infantry has just been tried by general court-martial at Jullundur for having deserted whilst his regiment was on active service in Afghanistan. He had exchanged the sword for the ploughshare, and was seized the other day by one of the men of the regiment while engaged in the peaceful occupation of ploughing his field, in the district of Peshawar.

NAWAB IQBAL-UD-DOWLAH, Vikar-ul-Oomra, who is travelling under the auspices of Messrs. Cook and Son, the well-known tourist agents, and has been for some time in England, is to leave London on his return journey on the 2nd August. On his way out he will "do" the Continent, visiting Paris, Cologne, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, the Piræus, and Constantinople. His Highness will probably reach Hyderabad about the end of October.

THE Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, of Hyderabad, is still on tour in Northern India. The Lahore paper says :—The Mahomedan holy places in the neighbourhood of Multan, Montgomery and Bahawalpore, have recently been visited by a distinguished tourist from the Deccan,—His Highness the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomra, Amir-i-Kabir, &c., a near relative of the Nizam. His Highness is travelling for his pleasure, visiting places of historical and religious interest; and he has already "done" the North-West Provinces and Delhi. As might be expected, the Taj Mahal at Agra has most powerfully impressed the imagination of a visitor from a region where white marble is practically unknown as a building material. On Sunday the Shalimar gardens were shown to our guest, with fountains playing. Kashmere would have been included in the trip, had not the Ramazan fast intervened.

AN address was presented to Mr. Grant Duff the other day, by the Bellary Cotton Trade Association, on the subject of Adulteration of Cotton. His Excellency took the address, and replied that his attention had not before been called to the matter, but that careful inquiry into it should be made.

SPEAKING at Bellary, Mr. Grant Duff said :—I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree; but if it were only feasible I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream, I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and if there were no other argument in its favour, I would say god-speed to local self-government."

THE returns from the Quartermaster-General's Office showing the number of European soldiers stationed in the hills during the present hot weather makes the total number of men in Bengal hill stations this year 9,630. This is a larger number than have ever been so stationed before. The number has steadily increased, except for the two years of the Afghan war, from 1870, when it was a little over 6,000, to the present figure, which is nearly 27 per cent. of the whole European force in Bengal. The percentage of women is ·34, and that of the children ·40, to those remaining in the plains. Of the 9,650 men, 2,480 are at hill depôts, 4,739 at regular hill stations, and 2,432 in temporary locations.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is "glad to hear that the glaring anomaly of putting the lightest cavalry—worthy of the name—in the world into the boots of the heaviest has, in some regiments, lately been done away with. In most Native Cavalry regiments there is more of the huge boot to be seen than of the man inside it. Even British Hussars (who ride from 4 to 5 stone heavier than Native Cavalry) do not wear these monstrous relics of antiquity. The anomaly is the more striking when we consider that the native, when in his national costume, wears nothing whatever on his lower limbs but shoes, or shoes and pyjamas of the lightest description. There is no finer cavalry in the world than our Native Cavalry for "cavalry work" as defined by the statistics of modern warfare; and to encumber such troops with the boots they now wear is like putting the shoes of a carthorse on to an antelope. True it is that on service these boots are replaced by putties. But why wear them in peace time? The only possible principle that suggests itself is the one that made the ancient Chinese postman load himself with weights when off duty, in order to be more nimble when on duty."

AN alarming incident occurred during a thunderstorm on Sunday, June 25, while service was proceeding at Ormskirk Church, near Liverpool. While the benediction was being pronounced the congregation were terrified by a sudden report and flash, and what appeared like a ball of fire passed through the church from the north-east. Cries of "fire!" caused a panic. The vicar and others exerted themselves to allay the alarm of the people, but it was some time before this was accomplished. When the excitement had abated, the vicar, standing upon a seat in the body of the church, offered up prayers for the preservation of life, and then pronounced the benediction. It was afterwards found that the lightning had [illegible] steeple, shattering some of the stone-[illegible] but leaving very little trace outside.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon, there were present—the Chairman (Sir F. Souter), Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rughunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

The following letter was [illegible] before the Corporation :—

From E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to SIR FRANK H. SOUTER, KT., C.S.I., Chairman of the Town Council.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th July 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you officially a copy of the report on the Assessment Department which was addressed by me to you as Chairman of the Corporation. My object in doing so is easily explained.

2. My report deals with the principle and system of assessment; with the defects of system and disregard of rules for which the department is more or less responsible; and with a scheme of reorganisation which I hope will secure better result in future. I think I may say that there is no division of opinion as to the necessity which exists for putting matters on a better footing without loss of time; but, considering the importance of the question, and the labour which has already been expended on the subject, the Corporation have, not unnaturally, determined to adjourn the discussion of the report, in order that no premature resolution may be arrived at.

3. For the discussion of the first two branches of the subject the Corporation have already full materials before them, but a legal technicality may interfere with the discussion of the third unless it is first considered by the Town Council, and this difficulty was felt by two members of the Corporation, who at the meeting yesterday, to put themselves in order, were obliged to withdraw portions of the resolution of which they had given notice.

4. The difficulty is this. Section 39 of the Municipal Act says, "It shall be lawful for the Corporation on the recommendation of the Town Council from time to time to add to the Budget grants to meet special requirements," and the inference is that the Corporation cannot make any such extra grants except on the recommendation of the Town Council. The Council in their report on the subject of assessment and collection recommended that the Commissioner should be asked to reorganize the department; but it is, to say the least, doubtful whether such a general recommendation is legally sufficient to cover my proposals, which, as will be seen from a perusal of my printed letter, advocate the immediate provision of Rs. 30,000 apart from the reorganization of the office staff. As to the letter I may say that there will be no increase in expenditure over the average of former years, as will be seen from a reference to the contrasted statement hereto appended. This consideration is not one of paramount importance compared with that of ensuring efficiency, but at the same time I was anxious to obviate any possible objection on this score, and have carefully considered every detail with the view of securing economy combined with efficiency. Indeed, economy which is inconsistent with efficiency is no economy at all. It may be found that I have under-estimated my requirements, but I hope not. I am quite certain that I have not over estimated them. Until a register is prepared, as I propose to embrace every property in the island, it is not possible to frame with confidence an accurate estimate of the work that has to be done: the more work there is the better for the municipal revenues. The chief point in the Town Council's recommendations for reorganization was the importance which they attached to the employment of a higher class of Inspectors, and I entirely agree in this recommendation. It will be seen that my scheme aims at providing this improvement, without, as I have said, entailing any actual increase of expenditure.

5. The Finance Committee of 1869 assimilated our account system to that of the Government, and the result has been attended with marked success. What I have endeavoured to do is to assimilate our assessment and collection system, *mutatis mutandis*, to that of the Government Revenue Department. I have bestowed much time and care on the elaboration of the scheme, but I do not claim to be infallible. I may, however, with confidence ask the Town Council to recommend my proposals for adoption, as I am convinced that they will prove advantageous to the interests of the Corporation. I think that the revised system should be introduced without delay, and that the preparation of the Register should be taken in hand at once, in order that, *if possible*, we may have a new and complete Assessment-book ready for the next financial year. I anticipate that each succeeding year will show improved results: it is hopeless to look for perfection for the first year or so. Experience will doubtless suggest modifications which may be introduced from time to time, and it will be only reasonable to regard the scheme as probationary for three years, at the end of which period it may be subjected to such revision as may be necessary.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. C. K. OLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner said with regard to the ward offices that merely rough provision, and no detailed estimate, had been made. All the details would be laid before the Town Council, if the Corporation saw fit to place a sum of money at their disposal for that purpose.

Mr. Dosabhoy said the financial question referred to by the Commissioner could not go before the Corporation without the sanction of the Town Council.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee.—Is the assessment question before the Council?

Mr. Dosabhoy said the question of reorganisation was already before the Corporation, but the expenditure involved in the reorganisation of the department as proposed by Mr. Ollivant, and the expenditure at present incurred, were so nearly equal that he did not think it would be necessary for the Town Council to make any provision for the former. The Corporation had postponed the reorganisation question for a fortnight, and it would be rather out of place to discuss it at that meeting, as it had gone to the Corporation, without the mediation of the Town Council; but as to the question of expenditure, the Council must make some recommendation to the Corporation. As to the ward offices and register, there was no doubt about the propriety of having them, and he should therefore propose that the sanction asked for by the Commissioner be granted.

Dr. Pinkerton seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was another difficulty in connection with proper detailed estimates for such offices, and that was, as he explained in his letter, that the office might be required for other purposes. The Council would remember that a short time ago it was the opinion of the majority that there should be a fire station at the end of Grant-road. If they had a fire station there, as he hoped they would have shortly, it would be obviously advantageous that all their offices should be concentrated and the ward offices would form only a wing. Before anything was carried out he (the Commissioner) would get each office sanctioned. The only other question he had to make a remark on was that of reorganisation. The providing of a staff was a matter which entirely rested with the Commissioner. He would not introduce half a scheme, nor would he introduce a scheme at all unless he was in his own mind satisfied that it would be to the interests of the Corporation. He had declined to have anything to do with a half-and-half drainage scheme, as he believed in a whole scheme or none. If any other gentleman gave him a scheme he would honestly go into it, and take it in preference to his own scheme if he found it would work better; but he would bring no scheme before the Corporation in a half-hearted way. He wished to clearly state his own responsibility. As to whether any particular recommendation was required by the Town Council or not, he did not think it to the interest of the Corporation that on the 1st of January or 1st of April he should bring in one set of men at one door and send out another set at another door. There might be an overlapping of expenditure, for it would be impossible to get everything to fit in at first. The register and the assessment books had to be prepared before the year, although the latter had never been got ready before the year had advanced. Two appointments might for a certain time be in existence, but not longer than could be helped. As far as the establishment was concerned, there might be saving or expenditure; if the former so much the more satisfactory for the Corporation.

The Chairman said that the motion which Mr. Dosabhoy brought forward provided merely for dealing with the financial part of the question. He quite agreed with what Mr. Dosabhoy said, that inasmuch as the question of reorganisation of the assessment and collection department had been deferred by the Corporation, it would not be right or proper of the Council to discuss that portion of the question, in anticipation of whatever might be the opinion of the Corporation. There was a technical difficulty with regard to providing ways and means necessary for carrying out Mr. Ollivant's scheme, and Mr. Nowrozjee would remember that that matter could not be dealt with because it had not been before the Council and recommended for sanction in accordance with the Municipal Act.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Pinkerton, and carried ;—

"That subject to the approval by the Corporation of the Municipal Commissioner's scheme for the reorganization of the Assessment Department a grant me made from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of providing Ward offices (Rs. 25,000) and of the proportion (Rs. 5,000) of new Asssssment registers. The Town Council further recommend that the Corporation authorize the Municipal Commissioner to incur any additional expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5,000 beyond the above sum of Rs. 30,000, to meet any additional unforeseen charges that may be caused by the gradual introduction of the above scheme. The charge to be debited to the surplus cash balance.

THE BYCULLA POLICE QUARTERS.

The following report with reference to this matter was presented by the Works Committee :—

From the Works Committee to the Chairman of the Town Council.

The Works sub-committee have considered the papers regarding the new police buildings at Byculla, including the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum No. 5549 of 1882 and the estimates appended hereto, and have now the honour to report as under :—

1. The Committee observe that proper detailed drawings were not got out before the contract for these buildings was let.

2. That the estimates related only to the structure of the building, without any regard whatever to the ground upon which they have to be erected.

3. That no provision was even made for the drainage and latrines, and that the provision for contingencies was quite inadequate.

From a perusal of the several items in the statement of original and revised estimates, it will be seen that the large increase in expenditure now incurred is attributable almost entirely to one of two causes, namely (*a*) omissions alluded to in clauses (2) and (3) above, and (*b*) the higher rates, owing to the market having gone up in the meantime, which it has been found necessary to pay the contractor in consequence of the delay that arose on the temporary suspension of the works at the request of the Town Council.

4. In addition to this, however, it must be recollected that larger accommodation is now asked for the Fire Brigade quarters than was originally provided, and that it is thought desirable to provide more stabling accommodation.

5. A detailed examination of the revised, as compared with the original estimates shows that the greater part of the excess over the original estimate is thus accounted for :—New works, Rs. 51,194; stoppage of works, Rs. 25,032; items omitted which should have been included in the estimates for the building as originally designed, Rs. 11,169; Total Rs. 87,395.

6. The Committee recommend that the revised estimate and the additional works, amounting altogether to Rs. 1,81,876, be approved by the Council, and that the sanction of the Corporation thereto be applied for.

E. B. CARROLL,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
RAGUNATH N. KHOTE,
H. MORLAND,
G. MEREWETHER.

The Council resolved to ask the Corporation to approve the revised estimate and additional work.

GRANT FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Municipal Commissioner having asked the Council to recommend an additional grant for improvements, the following resolution was passed :—

"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment from surplus cash balance of Rs. 25,000 to meet the cost of street improvement to the end of the year, being the cost of improvements already made in Girgaum-road and Portuguese Church-street, and for miscellaneous improvements occurring from time to time."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Foot-ball, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Naples (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Abana (s), for Marseilles; Malda (s), Egypt; Pachamba (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quick March	The Battle of Bhandoop	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Selection	La Petite Mademoiselle	Hervé.
Valse	Perichole	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Bon Jour	Zikoff.
Galop	Der Sturmvogel	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TENT-PEGGING.—On Thursday next, the 27th instant, there will be (weather permitting) a tent-pegging and tilting at the ring tournament, open to members of the Gymkhana. Any member wishing to take part in the match is requested to send in his name, together with Rs. 2 entrance money, to the Honorary Secretary, Polo, Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The Soiree announced to take place last Monday, but which was postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather, will be held in the Young Men's Rooms, Apollo-bunder, on Monday next, the 24th instant, at 8-15 p.m. Admission eight annas. Pay at the doors.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Malda left the dock on Friday and the s.s. Abana yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per extra s.s. Geelong, will be closed at the General Post-office at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Madras time.)

THE BARONET CRICKET CLUB.—The Baronet Cricket Club will have the first pick-up game of the season on Sunday next at 9 a. m. (weather permitting).

THE CONVERTS TO ZOROASTRIANISM.—A petition to the trustees of the Parsee charity funds is being circulated for signature amongst Parsees against the ceremony held the other day, by virtue of which nine individuals were admitted into the community.

THEFT.—Gooloo Futtoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Re. 1, the property of Runsey Kutchra, from complainant's cloth shop, at Lalbaugh. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Abdool Ahmed and Joonas Abba, carpenters, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving a vehicle on the night previous, on the Parell-road, in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to Manick Bhow. They were each fined Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER.—The roof of a godown No. 14 Marine-lane, Fort, belonging to Gungadas Bidjmookundas fell in on Wednesday night.

ISSUE OF A WARRANT.—Mr. Patrick Ryan issued yesterday a warrant for the apprehension of Rowjee Succaram, a witness in the coal case, which was disposed of by Mr. Justice Latham, at the Criminal Sessions, on Wednesday last. On an application made on behalf of the prosecution, his Lordship had granted sanction to prosecute the witness for perjury.

A VAGRANT.—Charles Grey, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Dariasing Pandumsing and two others were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of loitering by night at Argyle-road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves. They were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EX-GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

SOME anxiety prevails at present with regard to the mental condition of Malharrao, ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. Though his life is no longer useful to anybody except himself and his children, it is the wish of many that his existence may be prolonged. No doubt Malharrao entertained secret hopes of obtaining a hearing from Lord Ripon's Government. There may be a lurking hope in his breast of being reinstated in the gadee, but as to the probable chances of his being liberated he was inclined to be very hopeful. These hopes, however, have been frustrated, and naturally a reaction has set in.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE EX-GAEKWAR.—There is not much change in the Ex-Gaekwar's condition. His daughter, the Kumabai Sahiba, with fifty followers, arrives by mail-train from Baroda to-morrow (July 20.)—*Madras Mail.*

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

THE "Civil" *v.* "Military" match, which has been twice put off owing to rain, will be played to-day (weather permitting). The game should be a very good one. The players are as follows :—

GYMKHANA (Civil).	MILITARY.
T. H. Moore.	Colonel Merriman.
W. F. Whitehead.	Major Gyll.
W. M. Tennent.	Lieut. Birdwood.
E. Newman.	Lieut. Gonne.
W. E. Young.	Lieut. Barton.
J. Ryan.	Lieut. Carleton.
E. M. Slater.	Lieut. Penrose.
James Moore.	Lieut. Walton.
J. C. Macrae.	Lieut. Ashly.
A. E. Carnegy.	Dr. Murphy.
J. C. R. Johnston.	Gunner Goulding.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 23.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 33 and 193.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 251, 215. Anthem, "O Taste and See."

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

St. James Apostle and Martyr.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 23.

7-30 a. m. (Bombay time).—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 230 and 290.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 242, 260, and 228.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMATEEPOORA.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 23.

4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 180, 260, and 317.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

11-30 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay will preach.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 23.

8 a. m.—Morning prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.
Official time at all services.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the Harbour on board the Sierra Estrella, 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Merton Hall. Captains, Officers, and Seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, Prayer Books, and Magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a service to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the s. s. Clan MacDonald in the Prince's Dock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend.

THE BHATTIA DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mooljee Dyal and Tehemoorus Dinshawjee, the proprietor of the Fort Printing Press, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer the charge of defamation preferred against them by Lilladhur Kessowjee, in respect of printing and publishing a defamatory Gujerati hand-bill reflecting upon the character of the complainant.

Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta (instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Hormusjee) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity (instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert) for the first, and Mr. Hormusjee (of Messrs. Ardeseer and Hormusjee) for the second defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee having, on behalf of his client, expressed his regret for printing the hand-bill in question, the charge against the second defendant was withdrawn, and the case was proceeded with against the first accused only.

Lukhmidas Dwarkhadas, being cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said the complainant was a member of his caste. He (witness) would not dine with any men who drank brandy or ate flesh, if he knew that the man did so. It was against his religion. He would not dine with a man of his caste who frequented English hotels and partook of refreshments there. If he did so any Bhattia eating with him (witness) would also be polluted. It would be his duty to inform his caste people when he came to know of a man of his caste drinking brandy. He did not know the accused, Mooljee Dyal. It was proper to keep out a man who drank liquor out of the caste, and also from dining at a caste feast. He knew the term liquor-drinker in the handbill applied to Lilladhur because the *Bapa* referred to Lilladhur's father. He could not say if Lilladhur drank liquor or frequented English hotels. He would call him a liquor-drinker and drunkard if he saw him do so. He had not seen Lilladhur drink liquor. Witness knew Heerjee Ruttonsey, Dyal Goculdas, and Narayen Ruttonsey. They were respectable members of the caste and are related to him. He did not tell them that he saw Lilladhur drunk in his carriage, and that he took him to the first floor of his house and into his room. Witness knew Cursondass Naronjee and Ruttonsey Shamjee. They were respectable men of his caste. He did not tell them that Lilladhur was in the habit of getting extremely drunk. He had had no conversation with them about Lilladhur. He did not tell them that Lilladhur went to hotels and dined there. He had no objection to drink water from Lilladhur's hands. He would not venture to ask it from him, Lilladhur being a *shet* of his caste. (laughter.) He would on the contrary give him water. He would drink water from a cup from which Lilladhur had drunk. If a cup of water was now brought in, and Lilladhur drank from it, no Bhatia would drink the remainder of the water in that cup. He would drink from a cup from which Lilladhur had drank after the cup was emptied and refilled. Witness went to Ruttonsey Goculdas to drink water because he was his cousin, and he also drank water at Kessowjee Jadhowjee's house. He never heard that Lilladhur was given to drinking. He had accompanied Lilladhur on two or more occasions to hotels, but it was on business. Lilladhur did not go to eat and drink at hotels. Many persons had asked witness if Lilladhur frequented Hotels. The rumour had originated some two or three months ago. Witness did not know that Lillaphur had been seen eating and drinking at Watson's Hotel. He had been with him to that hotel on business, but did not know what business the complainant had there. He went to the Hotel about a mouth age. He sat in a chair in the hall, but did not know what part of the hotel the complainant generally went to. Lilladhur did not smell of brandy when he returned. Witness did not take brandy-and, soda to cheer him up at the hotel. He had not accompanied Lelladhur to other hotels. Heerjee Ruttonsey's son was betrothed on Tuesday last. Some of the castemen were invited to the cermony. There were about twenty or twenty-five people. He did not say there that he saw Lilladhur at Watson's Hotel on Friday, the 14th July. He did not say that Lilladhur came home in a hack buggy, leaving his carriage near the hotel. Ruttonsey Goculdas was present at the ceremony: so were Heerjee Ruttonsey, Dyal Goculdas and Bhiccoo Nursey. There are certain holidays amongst the Hindus on which feasts are given. Kessowjee Jadhowjee (the complainant's father) gave feasts on these holidays and people of the caste go to his feasts as usual. He (witness) was a partner with Kessowjee in some commission business, and was related to the complainant. Kessowjee Jadowjee was the head *shettia* of the caste. People had not been remarking at the conduct of the complainant because his father was the headman of the caste.

The witness was then briefly re-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw.

Moorar Poonja, being cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said.—He was an orthodox Bhatia and would not dine with one who ate flesh and drank liquor. He would not consider it his duty to warn his caste that a person had been drinking liquor unless he saw it with his own eyes. The people in the town said that the hand-bill referred to Lilladhur because the subject of drinking liquor was referred to in that hand-bill. He would on no account accompany Lilladhur to a hotel, but would do so only for the purpose of transacting business.

Ramdas Gopaljee, examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw, said that the man referred to in the hand-bill as drinking liquor and frequenting hotels was the complainant.

Mr. Inverarity admitted that the person referred to in the hand-bill was the complainant. He was going to prove that the allegations made in the hand-bill were true, and were made in the interest of the caste. It was the duty of a member to warn his caste of the conduct of the complainant.

The magistrate said that the question was whether the distribution of the hand-bills was the proper way in which to warn the caste as to the conduct of a member.

Mr. Inverarity urged that his client was justified in warning his caste in the most public form.

The magistrate observed that it would perhaps have been better if one of the members had convened a meeting of the caste to discuss the question.

Mr. Inverarity said he would discuss the law bearing on the case at the proper time.

Ramdas Gopaljee was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: after which the case was adjourned until Saturday, the 29th instant.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE FALL OF A BUILDING.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Raimabai and Jelekhabai, women, aged respectively 60 and 30 years, was resumed yesterday by the Coroner at his bungalow Clare, road, Byculla. Deceased were buried alive in the débris caused by the collapse of a house belonging to Abba Essa, a merchant, situated at Old Memonwada.

Mr. Khundarao Morojee appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owner of the fallen house.

Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed was further examined. He said. I produce exhibit A. It is a notice on the former owner of house No. 62 to pull down within three days the rear part of his house, because it was in a "ruinous state." The notice, which is a duplicate, is dated 30th August. 1878, and is signed by Mr. J. H. Grant, Municipal Commissioner. In a note at the bottom is marked, "Necessary repairs effected: notice is cancelled." The note is signed by Mr. R. McEwen, and bears no date. I obtained exhibit A on application at the Municipal Office on a payment of Rs. 2, and produce receipt for the same, Exhibit C, which is signed by Mr. C. B. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer of the Municipality. The house No 62 formerly belonged to one Husson Javeri.

The Coroner here remarked to the jury that from the facts just disclosed before them he was afraid that their duties would not be closed this evening. Doubts had arisen as to whether or not somebody was tampering with the records, as the foot-note attached to the notice, written in red ink, bore no date. On the other hand, it was distinctly mentioned in the notice that the premises were in a "ruinous state." Although the duplicate produced before the jury was formal and official as regards the body of the notice, the foot-note appended to it did not appear quite so satisfactory; consequently it became imperative to verify the note by means of official information and the Municipal books. For these reasons it was necessary to recall Mr. McEwen and ask him to explain the hitch.

Cassum Hajee Hassun, deposed :—I am a dealer in-gold and silver and live in Beebee Jan-street. I was the owner of house No. 62 in Old Memon-street until two-and-a-half or three years ago, when I sold it to one Abba Essa. I received the notice Exhibit A in 1878. It states that the rear of the house No. 62 was in a ruinous state, and directed me to pull it down within three days. I did not pull it down. I supported one beam and had some plastering done. The repairs cost me Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. One Josub Ahmed did the work. The cost of the work to the back part of the house was ten to fifteen rupees. The other money was spent in general repairs to the house. I asked Mr. McEwen to show me the ruinous part of my house, and he showed me the rear part of the house, which was out of line. He showed me no rotten timber. He made a careful examination, and went with me over four storeys of the house. After I made the repairs no Municipal officer visited the premises during the time I was the owner. I got no notice intimating, that the notice to pull down the rear part of my house was cancelled. Mr. McEwen told me to pull down the back wall of the third storey. I then took him to the fourth story, and he told me to pull down the back wall of that storey; he told me nothing about the wood-work. The support I put in was on the second storey. I consulted Mr. Hewson after I received the notice (exhibit A). He came to my house and examined it, and advised me to pull down and rebuild the back part. I thought it better to do small repairs and dispose of it, rather than go to the expense of pulling down and rebuilding; and when I sold the house to Abba Essa I sold it very cheapf. I gave it to him for Rs. 6,500, having purchased it for Rs. 8,000. He asked me if a Municipal notice had been served upon me, and I said it had. As I was selling the house, why should I tell him that the repairs had not been made?

The inquest was further adjourned to Monday, next the 24th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20TH JULY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·600
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·898
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p.m.)	82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m.)	75·4
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	661
Fall of Rain*	0·78
Total fall during month	25·21
" " " year	53·01

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice.)

THE NICOL MILL CASE.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

JUDGMENT in this case was given by his Lordship last month. It came on again on the question of damages caused to the plaintiffs' buildings by the nuisance occasioned by the defendants' mill. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon'ble Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mr. Flower, house-agent, was the next witness examined by Mr. Anderson for the plaintiffs. He thought that the rents of the western block could be increased at present by 10 per cent. If accommodation similar to that at the Grant Buildings were provided, it would, in the presence of the nuisance caused by the mills, draw away tenants from the eastern block. There was a scheme at present in contemplation for providing house accommodation in Bombay similar to that at Grant Buildings for middle-class Europeans. Witness was a prime mover in that scheme, and was actually in negotiation with Government for land for that purpose. It was the same as Mr. Batchellor's scheme. Mr. Gostling and Mr. Hewson, besides Mr. Batchellor, were interested in that scheme,

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I don't know if there are any rooms to let at present in the Fort or Colaba. I don't know if there are many rooms to let in Sassoon Buildings. Those rooms are occupied by a class of people different from that which occupies the Grant Buildings. It is European assistants in mercantile firms who cause an influx of tenants for the Grant Buildings. There is Government ground for sale at the Wodehouse bridge, for which I offered Rs. 10 a square yard. Since then I have heard they are likely to accept that rate. We don't expect a gross rental of 12 per cent.; we expect only 6 per cent. I would invest money in that company if I wished to invest it.

The plaintiffs called no more witnesses.

Mr. Lang said he hoped his Lordship would pay more attention in assessing the damages to one or two facts, than to all the opinions expressed by the witnesses called by the plaintiffs. It was not until 1881 that the eastern block was wholly ready for tenants. The western block had already acquired a reputation for fifteen years. These facts should not be lost sight of in the consideration of the subject. According to Mr. Greenwood, the gross rents of divisions 2, 3, and 4 of the eastern block in 1881 amounted to Rs. 11,332-15. Now, the gross rental of the western block was, according to Mr. Greenwood himself, Rs. 11,913-8, that is, Rs. 531 more than the rent of the eastern block, deducting Rs. 50 for the room in the eastern block that was locked up for gathering fluff. Taking 1881 as the very worst year to the defendants, Rs. 531 was the only difference in the rental; and the learned counsel put it to his Lordship himself to say whether the mill caused any appreciable damage to the plaintiffs' property. At the very utmost his Lordship could say that the eastern block had in 1881 suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 531, that is, it had earned less rent to that amount than the western block. Now, the question was, for how many years more should damage be calculated? The learned counsel would call evidence to show that, unless they were rebuilt, the Grant Buildings would tumble down in ten years more. Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Forde had given the most extravagant estimates of the damage caused by the mills. The former estimated it at Rs. 1,90,000, which was about the value of the entire three divisions of the eastern block; and although Mr. Forde was a little more cautious, his estimate was still wide of the mark. Curiously enough, the fourth division, the worst of the eastern block, got in 1881 Rs. 1,000 more than it got in the previous year. In the face of this increase, how much reliance could the court place on the opinions of Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Flower that the income would go down 50 per cent.? That one fact of the increase of rent in 1881 was worth more than any number of opinions from Mr. Greenwood or Mr. Flower. The learned counsel said the estimate made by those gentlemen was most extravagant and unfair, as the inquiries made by the defendants at the Buildings showed.

Evidence was then called for the defendants.

Mr. John Campbell said.—I have made a valuation of the Grant Buildings and have estimated the cost of the three divisions of the eastern block. I valued the three divisions at Rs. 1,76,080, and the outhouses at Rs. 4,376, making the total value Rs. 1,80,456. I then deducted Rs. 72,182 for depreciation, which made the present value of the three divisions Rs. 1,08,274. I estimated the land at Rs. 25,500. Ten per cent. on Rs. 1,08,274 gives a gross annual rental of Rs. 10,827. The gross annual rental of similar parts in the western block is Rs. 12,420 for the years 1881-82, including the godowns. The gross annual return comes to Rs. 1,275. I consider that to be a fair nett return. The value of the land comes to Rs. 9 a square yard, which is rather high. The annual gross rental of divisions 2, 3, and 4 of the eastern block came to Rs. 10,676. Deducting 40 per cent. for vacancies, expenses, &c., I calculate that the annual rent of the western block is Rs. 551 more than that of the eastern I think that tenants would prefer the western block independently of the mill. The light and air of the eastern block are to a certain extent affected by the western block. By another method of calculation, I find the difference to be Rs. 560 per annum. I think fifty years is the life of a building like the Grant Buildings. I consider that it has ten years more to run. I have examined part of the building, and I think that it has very much deteriorated in the wood-work and the joists. The mortar of the basement has perished. The joists were deteriorated to the extent of from 60 to 70 per cent. I saw no white-ants. I do not think any higher rents could be obtained for Grant Buildings than at present. I am a part owner of two houses in Elphinstone-circle, for which I get from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 a month, including all rates. These are far preferable to the Grant Buildings, considering the situation, accommodation, &c. Our rents hve decreased very seriously of late years. I have been in the three divisions of the eastern block, and I don't think any appreciable decrease in rent would be caused by the mill. The wood-work of the Grant Buildings has not been painted, which is a great cause of the deterioration of the property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson.—Practically there is no nuisance caused by the mill. I don't know that the court has found that there is a nuisance. I don't know that the house next to mine in Elphinstone-circle, opposite the Custom House, belongs to the Land Mortgage Bank. Rs. 12 per square yard for land near the Grant Buildings is too much. I don't know that the Port Trust are asking Rs. 25 per square yard for land at Colaba. I don't know that the old Secretariat building has stood 100 years. I don't know that the present *Times of India* buildings have stood 120 years. I don't know that the offices of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton have stood over 130 years. If those are the lives of the buildings, they are exceptions to the rule.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—The wood-work in a building is the most expensive part of it. Looking to the lower parts of the Grant Buildings, I think they are not in a sound condition. Buildings sometimes give way without the slightest warning.

Mr. Hewson, civil engineer, said he had gone through Mr. Campbell's calculations and figures regarding the Grant Buildings; and he agreed with him. The godowns on the ground-floor had the mortar of their walls perished. None of the wood-work had been painted. The joisting of 75 per cent. of the wood-work of the godown was broken. The building was an old one, about forty years old; and witness agreed in thinking with Mr. Campbell that it would stand about ten years more. Land near the Wodehouse bridge, one of the best situations in Bombay, could be had at Rs. 10 per square yard. There was only carriage traffic there. Witness did not think the rents of the Grant Buildings would stand an increase. With regard to the scheme for building near the Wodehouse bridge, witness found that there was no hope of realising 12 per cent. interest. He did not think that 50 per cent. of the tenants of the eastern block would go on account of the mills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson—The joists in a building are very easily replaced. The wood in Grant Buildings is teakwood, which is the best sort of wood. There is not a sign of paint on the wood.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A CURIOUS SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

TOOLJA NATHA AND CO. *vs.* M. A. DE SOUZA.

IN this case the plaintiffs, who are Marwarees, claimed to recover Rs. 10,578-8, for principal and interest due on several promissory notes alleged to have been executed from time to time by the defendant to the plaintiffs. The promissory notes bore interest at rates varying from twenty-four to seventy-two per cent. per annum. The hearing of the case was commenced late in the afternoon on Thursday.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defence.

It appeared from the plaint that on the 20th December, 1880, the defendant, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 500, with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per month. On the following day, another promissory note was executed for Rs. 500 bearing interest at the rate of Rs. 3 per cent. per month. On the 14th January, 1881, the defendant promised to pay in a similar manner Rs. 401, with interest at four per cent. every month. On the 2nd February, 1881, a fourth promissory note was executed by the defendant for Rs. 400, with interest at 6 per cent.; and three more on the day following for the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,000, which was to bear monthly interest at the rate of five per cent. A few days after the defendant executed to the plaintiffs another promissory note for Rs. 3,000 at six per cent. per month; and lastly, on the 22nd April, 1881, one more for Rs. 400 at the same rate of interest. There was now owing from the defendant to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,578-8 in all for principal and interest calculated to the 20th April last. The defendant had not paid the moneys due on the above promissory notes, except Rs. 295, which was paid on account of interest. The plaintiffs sought to recover the sum claimed, with further interest from the 21st April last, until payment. All the notes were stated to be now overdue.

The defendant, in his statement of defence, said that save to the extent of Rs. 30, he was not indebted to the plaintiffs. The defendant did not admit the execution of the promissory notes mentioned in the plaint, or any part thereof. The defendant said that he had been for a long time much addicted to drink; and when under the influence of liquor, he was wholly unconscious of his acts and entirely deprived of judgment and understanding; and he further stated that if the promissory notes or any part thereof were executed by him, they were executed when he was so deprived of the use of his reason that he was unable to comprehend their meaning, nature, or effect. The defendant had never received any more than the sum of Rs. 30, which he was always ready to pay to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kirkpatrick raised the following issues :—Whether the notes were executed by the defendant; whether the defendant was incapable of understanding the nature of the documents as alleged in the written statement; whether the defendant received from the plaintiffs any consideration for the notes over and above Rs. 30 admitted by him; and whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof.

At the close of the plaintiffs' case Mr. Telang addressed the court for the defendant. The defendant was called and examined, and the case closed. His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said that the promissory notes appeared to have been executed by a man in his perfect senses. The defendant told a story which there was no evidence to prove. There was, in fact, no defence in the case. A decree was given for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, with interest and costs.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM and a Common Jury.)

ALLEGED THEFT.

NURSEY NARAYEN, a Bhattia, stood charged with the theft of Rs. 698-14-4 in notes and cash, and some gold and silver ornaments, the property of one Jeewa Jaitha. The theft is alleged to have been committed on the 13th ultimo.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Inverarity, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, conducted the defence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in opening the case, said that both the prisoner and the complainant lived in a house of five storeys situated in Mandvie, the sixth being a loft, which was the extreme top of the dwelling. The complainant lived on the fifth floor of the house, with his wife, mother, and some other relatives; and the prisoner lived on the fourth floor, with his wife and mother. The articles alleged to have been stolen by the prisoner were enclosed in a canvas bag, and placed in a wooden box, which did not appear to have been locked. On the 13th June the prosecutor went out in the morning to his work, and returned at about half-past eight to take his first meal. He then went back at about nine or ten o'clock, and returned at about two o'clock, when he received information of the theft. It is supposed that the property was stolen some time between 12 and 1 o'clock, when there was nobody in the room. On the day of the theft the prisoner was seen near the place, and the only other person besides him was a Mahomedan beggar, who appeared to have come there for alms. There was nothing to connect the beggar with the theft. When the prosecutor saw that the articles were missing, he sent for the police. Mr. Inspector Millard, who was in charge of the case, was informed by the complainant's wife that she had seen the prisoner on the steps between the fourth and fifth floors, shortly before one o'clock, on the day in question. There was also a carpenter working in the adjacent house, who would say that he had seen the prisoner look out of the window of the fifth floor. Under the circumstances, the prisoner was the only person against whom suspicion could be directed. It appeared that there was a balcony at the top of the house, and the only means of getting to it was through the prisoner's room on the fourth floor. On the premises being searched by the police, the missing property was found in a corner of this balcony, amidst a number of kerosine-oil tins. The only other circumstance to identify the prisoner with the theft was that the property was found wrapped up in a quilt belonging to the prisoner's mother. An attempt would be made to show that the balcony was not used by the prisoner alone; but there was no evidence that anybody else had been there on the day in question. Under these circumstances, it would be for the jury to say whether the theft could have been committed by anyone except the prisoner.

After the examination of some witnesses for the prosecution the court adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

ORDEAL BY FIRE.

WE publish the following judgment by the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the case of the Police *versus* Bhagwat Sahai, dated 18th February, 1882, for the information of our readers, as the facts of it are somewhat curious and possess more than ordinary interest :—

In this case Bhagwat Sahai, a head constable in the ——Police, has been convicted, under Section 330 of the Indian Penal Code, of voluntarily causing hurt in order to extort a confession. The evidence shows that when examining one Rughunath, a Gond, as to his knowledge of certain matters, he expressed his disbelief in Rughunath's truthfulness and asked him would he submit to the test by fire, that is, would he keep a piece of burning charcoal in his hand. If his hand were hurt it would appear he was speaking falsely, if he were not hurt his truthfulness would be apparent. Rughunath assented to the test and Bhagwat placed a small piece of burning matter from his "chutta" on his hand. When it began to burn one hand Rughunath shifted it to the other, and in the end both were burnt. For this Bhagwat Sahai has been punished under Section 330 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are clearly established, but it seems very doubtful whether they constitute the offence charged. There is nothing to show, nor is it pretended, that Rughunath was forced to undergo the ordeal, or that he might not have thrown down the burning matter at any moment. It seems clear that he acted of his free will throughout and endured pain in order to convince Bhagwat Sahai of his truthfulness. The circumstances under which the ordeal was offered and accepted tell, as the Deputy Commissioner himself remarks, against the likelihood of Bhagwat Sahai having intended to torture Rughunath. No doubt Bhagwat Sahai was very wrong in asking Rughunath to accept the ordeal by fire in order to prove the truth of his words, and such practices should be strictly prohibited to police officers, but it is a different thing for a man to submit himself voluntarily to an ordeal of this kind and for a police officer to force him to it. In this case the evidence all goes to show that the ordeal was voluntarily embraced, and I hardly see how the case can be treated as one of voluntarily causing hurt. It matters nothing in the case whether Bhagwat Sahai or Rughunath believed in the efficacy and harmlessness of the ordeal or did not.

I admit the appeal for hearing and fix the 20th March for the hearing.

If the prisoner furnishes bail he may be released pending the hearing of the appeal.

March 20, 1882.

In accordance with the remarks made on the 18th February I now allow this appeal and reverse the finding and sentence of the Deputy Commissioner. A copy of the decision in this case will be sent to the Inspector General of Police, who may see fit to issue special orders to the Police forbidding the resort to any such tests or ordeals.

J. W. NEILL,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

BENGAL.

A NEW RAILWAY.—The first locomotive engine of the Central Bengal Railway has reached Bongong, and it is hoped that this section of the line will soon be opened for public traffic, as this will bring railway communication within 27 miles of Jessor.—*Englishman.*

THE TELEPHONE IN CALCUTTA.—We regret to hear that Mr. De Forest, Engineer of the Telephone Company, has suffered in health from his constant exposure to all weathers when erecting the wires, and has been ordered to leave India at once. He starts this morning for China, going to America via San Francisco. It is chiefly to his exertions that we are indebted for the present forward state of our telephone communications, 100 firms and offices being now connected, as he had to teach nearly the whole of his staff even the very rudiments of their work. By his unvarying courtesy he has made many friends in Calcutta, who will be glad to hear of his recovery and future success.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA BOTANICAL GARDENS.—Mr. George Urquhart, Royal Botanical Garden, Edinburgh, has, on the recommendation of Mr. Saddler, been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the post of Assistant Curator of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Howrah, Calcutta.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 8th to the 14th instant, 5 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 215 Hindoos, and 28 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 258 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 256. The deaths are thus classified :—11 from small-pox, 68 from fever, 12 from dysentery, 8 from diarrœha, and 159 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being [illegible] the death-rate in the week under notice [illegible] rate of 33·7 per 1,000 per annum. The [illegible] the ten previous years was 33·5 per 1,000 per annum.

RAPID AND CONTINUED PROGRESS.
—OF—
RING SPINNING.

1.—RABBETH'S PATENT SPINDLE purchased by us in January 1878.
2.—FIRST American Ring Frame sent to us by the Inventor, Mr. Rabbeth, in January 1878.
3.—FIRST Frame on this principle turned out by us in August 1878.
4.—Howard and Bullough's Patented Improvements dated July 22nd, 1878; July 29th, 1878; May 5th, 1880; May 13th, 1881.
5.—Production before extension of works—3,000 spindles per week.
Production after extension of works (completed in October, 1880)—5,600 spindles per week.
6.—Total up to date, 907,830.

(A List of Firms amongst whom these Spindles are distributed will be supplied on application.)

The great success of our RABBETH RING THROSTLE having rendered it necessary to meet a much larger demand than we could have reasonably anticipated, we have completed an extension of our works—which nearly doubles our present large out-turn.

Parties desiring to order with us may therefore depend on having their orders executed with the same care as heretofore, and within reasonable time.

We shall be glad to give, on application, references to Spinners Spinning successfully counts from 6's to 50's on these spindles.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH,
MAKERS OF
COTTON SPINNING & MANUFACT[illegible]
MACHINERY,
GLOBE WO[illegible]
[illegible]

APRIL, 1882.

THE IRISH LABOUR LEAGUE.

IT is quite evident to any impartial onlooker that Mr. Kavanagh's Land Company requires more than money to make it a success. In his letter to the *Times*, he states that the farmers themselves are anxious to be relieved from the tyranny exercised over them and their freedom of action by the Land League. We very much fear that in this Mr. Kavanagh is merely repeating one of the incorrect and misleading commonplaces of the hour, familiar in the mouths of those who do not observe closely the facts of the situation, or reason closely from the facts that they observe. To exaggerate dangers before action lessens energy and paralyses resolution, but to minimise them is equally dangerous. That there are farmers who secretly abhor the Land League and all its ways is certain, but it is no less certain that they are a small minority. It is natural that this should be so. For one farmer so industrious and prosperous, that the Land League only injures him, with its strict rules, its Boycotting of evicted farms, and its dangerous attitude to those who make private terms with landlords as to their own holdings and those of their neighbours, there are twenty who profit by the action of the League. The sentiments of a class must be looked for in its organs, and every popular newspaper in Ireland, from the *Freeman's Journal* to the smallest print in Sligo and Kerry, strenuously upholds the Land League. The very fact that this powerful company is being formed with the avowed object of fighting the Land League has already had the effect of intensifying in the agricultural classes the spirit which created and upheld that body. This is seen in the articles of the *Freeman's Journal* and in the local papers, and in the resolutions passed by various Boards of Poor Law Guardians in the country. All this was so natural and to be expected, that it has merely to be stated to have its truth recognised. Mr. Kavanagh and the Land Company must be prepared to confront a solid combination of the farmers, and the sooner that fact is admitted the better.

But there is a class of men in Ireland who outnumber the farmers, and whose support and co-operation the Land Company may obtain, unless its opportunities in this respect are frittered away by ill-management and ill-counsel. From the commencement of the agitation it was evident that at some time the interests of the farmers would diverge from those of the labourers, and a deep disunion appear. During the agitation years of 1880 and 1881, the labourers went solid with the farmers, and the small minority who adhered to the landlords were overborne. The latter made several efforts to deatch the labourers from the League, but without success. Circumstances prevented them from being able to make an effective appeal to the latter, for such an appeal must show the labourers clearly and unmistakably that their interests lie with the landlords and not with the farmers. Rent being withheld, the landlords were perforce obliged to dismiss many of their hands, while the farmers holding the rents, and being appealed to for that purpose by Mr. Parnell and the other League leaders, gave as much employment as they could. When landlords evicted they needed the necessary capital to render the evicted lands remunerative by the employment of labour. And indeed at the time such was the excitement that any attempts of this nature, even where the landlord had sufficient capital, were bound to fail. All those below the landlord class went together on the lines sketched by the Land League, and the combination was at the time irrefragable. The labourers were taught that in the settlement of the land question their interests too would be advanced, and they believed what they were told. To-day it is different. Labourers, in this lull of the agitation, look around them and perceive that their interests have not been appreciably further. They see rents reduced from market rents to an arbitrarily determined "fair" standard, while they, far poorer and more wretched, work still for market wages—wages determined by the law of competition. They see the farmers enjoying full protection for their improvements—improvements in the making of which their own hands grew hard. They see them enjoying leases for 15 years, and still see further legislation in the air, intended to render more prosperous the condition of a class far more prosperous than they. It is not in human nature that men so completely "left out in the cold," as ha[illegible] labourers, hardly participati[illegible] of the benefi[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] League. At me[illegible] unanimously carried, wa[illegible] following effect :—"That we propose tha[illegible] an acre of land, and a suitable dwelling, be given to our labourers by farmers holding thirty acres of land at the same rent they pay to the landlord, who is to be the sole owner, and to whom alone they are to pay the rent of the patch of land." The speech of the mover of this resolution was interrupted by expressions from the crowd, amongst which were the following :—"We'll pay no rent to [illegible] at all; only to the landlord." "If the [illegible]lord it wouldn't be long [illegible] the land." Mark [illegible] by the

[redacted]

give mo[illegible] tenant, or te[illegible] It might be urged tha[illegible] employment at once, hold his [illegible] some neighbouring farmer. But this [illegible] would be impossible, and, moreover, a combination of the farmers of a district would speedily reduce the labourers to the position sought by the landgrabber. This is the most pregnant fact of the moment connected with the domestic condition of Ireland, and the conditions under which the agrarian problem is approaching solution. Those very labourers who attended and swelled mass meetings, when landlords were denounced as robbers and murderers, express in simple, plain language their heartfelt horror at the thought of finding the farmers their masters. They will pay rent for their patches, but they will pay it to the men denounced by the Land League as robbers and murderers.

It must be remembered that by the 19th section of the Land Act the Court was empowered, in deciding a judicial rent, to lay the farmer under conditions to give the labourer half an acre of land and build for him a house, money for that purpose to be advanced by the Board of Works, the labourer to pay rent to the farmer. The labourers are, however, so wholly at the mercy of the farmers, that this humane legislation appears to have largely failed. It is easy to imagine how this can be so. The labourer is, of course, the person to complain of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the farmer, and the man who lives at the mercy of another is not very active in pressing judicial proceedings against him. The landlords of Limerick should lose no time in backing up the demands of the labourers in this respect. They would at a stroke detach from the Land League tens of thousands of men and growing boys, and create for themselves friends and allies in the approaching struggle. If the labourers join the landlords, the former will combine in vain. Another great meeting of agricultural labourers, at which the resolutions passed and speeches made were in a somewhat similar strain was also held at Longford. Instead of trusting to a rbeak-up from within of the farmers' organization, a result of which there is so far not the least sign, Mr. Kavanagh and the Irish landlords should, in our opinion, bend their whole energies to secure the co-operation and adhesion of a class which we see before our eyes angrily detaching themselves from the League. If the labourers join the landlords, the battle is won. If postponement and unwise action on the part of the landlords and the Land Company permit the League leaders and opportunity of once more solidifying the agricultural democracy into the same compact organisation before which landlords have been powerless, we may rest assured that the wary and astute men at the head of the League will seize it. Not a moment should be lost. The overtures already made by the labourers should be met warmly and generously, and the labourers taught practically that the Irish landlords are their best friends, and the Land Company now in formation, and against which the farmers' organs are raising such an infuriated outcry, means nothing but good for them. If the Land Company can do this, it may laugh at the efforts of the Land League, and work remuneratively every Boycotted farm in the island.—*Globe.*

IRISH EMIGRATION.

ENGLA[illegible]nd Ireland remain so much one notwithstanding all the efforts to separate them that the population of the latter receives immediate benefit from any improvement in the prospects of the former. This island is being favoured with an unusually abundant grass crop; and Irish labour is pressing forward to take toll of the profits. Eighteen thousand Irishmen are computed to have passed through Chester and Manchester within the last fortnight on their way to to the hay harvest in the northern counties. Other points of arrival and transit in the north could add enormously to these statistics; and the West and the Midlands are sharing in the Celtic migration. The visitors will carry home, when the harvest is over, substantial tokens of the value put upon their assistance. Winter hardships and penury in Mayo and Galway will be materially lightened by the results of genial weather for Yorkshire and Northumbrian meadows. Employers and men are equal gainers by the interchange of Irish muscles and English wages. In some official quarters, indeed, the large proportions of the immigration are supposed to have excited a little anxiety. Recent crimes and heart-burnings have given cause to those who are responsible for English tranquillity to scrutinize more narrowly than has hitherto been necessary the constituents of the Irish exodus. Prudence excuses a suspicion that a black sheep here and there might take occasion from the crowd to slip in with a view to the working of mischief. Any provision, however, which may be made against professional miscreants will have no effect upon the convenience and cordial reception of the mass of strangers. Vigilance will be sharpened among the guardians of the peace of districts they frequent. They need not themselves be aware that precautions, few or many, are being observed. They will only find that they are welcome now as formerly. In reality they are the best watchmen against the presence of enemies to the tranquillity of their hosts. The members of these companies of peasants are well acquainted with each other. They are not in the least likely to tolerate the hatching of plots which would seal [illegible] country against them in the future. To many [illegible]nd of them the fields they are preparing to [illegible] as familiar ground as Dutch roofs to storks [illegible]hern latitudes. They feel they have a vest[illegible] in the growing grass. They would resent [illegible] the farmer it belongs to an use of their [illegible]mbers as a cover for outrages which [illegible]ir best market for years to [illegible] the Irish migration of this sum[illegible] exceptional. There is nothing [illegible]e of which it is an extraordi[illegible]cross the Swiss frontier to [illegible]nd Spaniards crowd into [illegible]tions wherever success-

fully prosecuted require at particular seasons more manual work than can be regularly engaged. Commonly an agricultural population exists in the vicinity not so engrossed in its own occupation as to be incapable of being tempted to volunteer for the service of its neighbours. It is a law of social economy that labour in a surplus in one quarter should migrate to supply a deficiency in another. So long as Galway cottiers cannot obtain fixed and full employment at home or elsewhere, it is a subject of congratulation that they should enjoy the opportunity of eking out their scanty subsistence by the windfall of a sojourn among English homesteads. In present circumstances the arrangement, which is highly advantageous to the English farmer, is essential to the existence of tens of thousands of Irish households. To say that the state of things out of which the habit springs is either happy in itself or rendered tolerable by it would be to claim too much on its behalf. A second string to a labouring man's bow may make the difference between prosperity and destitution. No labouring population is better off than the Swiss peasantry, which unites farming and manufacturing industry. A small farmer may even, as in parts of France and Italy, combine advantageously occasional work for a larger proprietor with the management of his own fields. But a system which, as in vast districts of Ireland, requires the permanent absence of a farming population from home during the choice months of the year in a distant region can be defended simply as a makeshift. That it is indispensable to render existence in Galway and similar localities bearable is conclusive testimony to the expediency of endeavouring to revolutionize that necessity of Irish life. As a supplement it is precarious in the extreme. A Good English hay crop is summoning a throng of Irishmen from their island in a year when the means of subsistence in Ireland itself promise to be fairly plentiful. At a period when there they were meagre and inadequate the demand for starved Irish mowers in England would propably be little or none. In the ordinary course of improvement of agricultural machinery the need of auxiliary Irish hands may be expected to diminish continually. But were the labour market in England for Irishmen ever so invariable and ever so extensive, that would not cure the radical incongruities of an agricultural condition which both permits and compels an expatriation of a whole body of husbandmen for the very flower of the working year. At the best, the English wages of two or three months suffice to stave off the perpetual menace of a deficit. In a bad season probably the peasants are left without that subvention. If they have it, the earnings of a month or two cannot be expected to support satisfactorily a family for twelve months. A man who is a labourer in another country for a fourth part of the year and a farmer for the rest can reconcile his opposite duties solely by carrying on farming on a plan inconsistent with any reasonable anticipation of profit or a decent livelihood from its operations.

Vast numbers of Irish farms yield their tenants nothing but a lodging. They involve a constant contingency of insolvency, and join an obligation to work as a day labourer at times with a prohibition to accept regular employment in that character. No change of tenure, or ease in the burden of rent, will enable the west country peasant to subsist comfortably by farming alone. Only the amalgamation of several holdings could render that result attainable; and it can be accomplished only by discovering other habitations for the squeezed out occupants. Their homes are sweet to them, though they furnish little but the shelter of a hovel. If any imaginable shuffling of legislative and economic cards could solve the perplexity of creating enough employment and enough income for thousands in agricultural space which would be narrow enough for hundreds, the experiment might been worth trying. But the problem on the existing conditions is insoluble. Were their holding ceded to them in fee simple with not even a quit rent to pay, multitudes of these Galway and other cottiers could not draw a fair maintenance out of their petty fragments of wet an starved soil. They could, as now, make two ends meet merely by an annual migration across St. George's Channel incompatible with good and industrious farming at home. Their option is between a yearly migration from the old homes, which does not exclude habitual impoverishment, and emigration to new and prosperous homes. Every impartial and compassionate observer of the misery of life, not of to-day [illegible] for the small Irish cultiv[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]hich side the [illegible]o applause [illegible]attempts to [illegible] their own [illegible] they had [illegible]r which [illegible]ere for [illegible] any [illegible]ltural [illegible]s at pre- [illegible] farm to farm [illegible]undergo the tribulations and [illegible]ities of their pilgrimage for the sake of carrying back a bare sufficiency to keep body and soul together in their melancholy habitations in proof that to them home is not so altogether wretched as it seems. That they should have no alternative in existing circumstances but to endure such hazards is equally a reason why their friends and sympathizers should desire to smooth their course to new quarters less devoid than the present of the qualities which a home, to deserve the name ought to possess.—*The Times.*

COERCION AS A MEANS OF GOVERNMENT.

IN the current *Fortnightly* Mr. William Minto [illegible] racy account of a conversation in a railway [illegible] the representative men on the Gov[illegible]ulty. These "Foes in [illegible]hem was

[redacted]

[illegible]ed to hur[illegible] Prevention of Crim[illegible] much better chance of peace [illegible]

"My dear sir," cried Cold Steel, "you [illegible] what you are talking about. Excuse my saying so, but this is simply balderdash. Do you mean to say that you would leave these scoundrels to cut throats with impunity, to—— But, hang it! I would not have believed that any living being out of a lunatic asylum could be so far left to himself as to disgrace his mouth with such rubbish."

"Why you might find exactly the same principles, only more eloquently expressed, in the *Times*, or the *Standard*, or the *Daily Telegraph*."

"I beg your pardon. They speak just as I do about the Government, only with a fine scholarly style which I can't pretend to."

"No more can I. Yet I assure you that what I say is true, that you will find in them exactly the same views about Coercion which I, in my humble way, have endeavoured to lay before you."

"I'll trouble you for the passages, as Gladstone says."

"I don't suppose the guard can oblige us with files of those admirably conducted journals, but you will find perfectly satisfactory passages if you look back to their articles on the state of affairs in Russia after any startling Nihilist outrage, such as the blowing up of the Winter Palace, or the assassination of the Emperor. You will find there most eloquent illustrations of the futility of Coercion. You will find the Russian Government warned that Coercion fosters the very evil it is intended to cure, that repression drives the disease inwards, and that arbitrary foreign governments might take a lesson from the way we manage these things in free and enlightened England. In fact, if Biggar should take it into his head to surround himself with files of these influential journals, and read their testimonies against Coercion, he might obstruct business for a whole sitting. Our wisdom is wonderful, you see, when we are taking a cool, impartial view of the affairs of our neighbours."

"Poof!" said Cold Steel. "Mere platitudes! Mere penny-a-lining platitudes! The reel that sort of thing off by the yard, without ever thinking what they say."

"Faith, I am half inclined to agree with you there, after seeing how they turn their backs on their own principles when secret conspiracy comes nearer home."

The Magistrate sighed and shook his head with marked slowness and solemnity. "Well," he said, "I must confess that it appears to me to be carrying abstract reasoning and political puritanism too far to propose to allow such anarchy as now exists in Ireland to take its own course, subject only to the restraints against ordinary crime. Exceptional circumstances require exceptional measures. And when we find the highest officials of a country assassinated without any provocation—without provocation, do I say? nay, in the very act of bearing a message of peace and goodwill—murdered with a flag of truce in their hands—and when we find houses fired into at night, and men shot down on the public roads in the open day, and not a trace of the murderers to be found, and juries refusing to convict in the teeth of the clearest evidence, it appears to me that a man must be very closely wedded to his own theories who does not see that the time has come for doing something to put down such a state of things. Coercion is a hateful necessity, but it is a necessity." And the Magistrate shook his head again, and looked at the Mariner with an air of sad remonstrance.

The Mariner bore his look without flinching, and asked a simple question in a simple manner. "When you speak of Coercion as a hateful necessity, you assume, as a thing not to be questioned, that it will answer its purpose if only it is severe enough. You dislike its harshness; you prefer gentler methods; but it has never occurred to you to doubt its efficacy. That is to say, you are so closely wedded to the theory of Coercion as a remedy for such crimes as have lately occurred in Ireland, that you hold it without being aware that it is a theory."

"Oh, but I would never advocate Coercion alone. I would also remove all grounds of legitimate discontent."

"Still, you are of opinion that such a measure as the Government have introduced is necessary for preventing and detecting crime and breaking up secret societies."

"Yes; till that is done, concession is useless. These secret societies keep the well-disposed under a reign of terror. They must be broken up."

"Then you do beleive that such measures as the Government propose would have that effect? You are wedded to this theory."

"It is not a theory. It is common sense."

"As I thought, it has never occurred to you that this is a theory. Now that is were you and I differ. If you examine this theory by the light of history, you will find that it is opposed to all experience."

Cold Steel fidgetted and muttered something indistinctly about prigs and humanitarian nostrums.

"Mind you," continued the Mariner, "I have no sentimental objection to repressive measures. If all the conspirators in Ireland could be put on the top of a sufficient quantity of gunpowder, I should not have the slightest hesitation in firing the train. But may I ask you, sir," he went on, turning to Cold Steel, "supposing you were made Dictator of Ireland to-morrow, how would you apply your iron hand? You would shoot the ruffians down, hang them, make them feel the taste of cold steel. So would I. But how are we to catch the ruffians? How are we to lay hands on them? That seems to me to be the weak point in your otherwise admirable policy. Mr. Forster, you know, thought they were all known to the police, yet outrages increased after his thousand suspects were in prison."

Cold Steel replied with a yawn that he had heard all that before, and the Magistrate answered for him that plenty of people would come forward to give evidence if they were sure of protection against the vengeance of the secret societies.

"But how are you to protect them? Can you do it without breaking up the societies? And how are you to do that? By searching suspected houses, arresting suspected persons, multiplying patrols, keeping everybody within doors after a certain hour, expelling aliens? The police can make a great show of vigilance and energy in this way, but somehow it does not seem to answer its purpose. It could not be done more thoroughly than it was in Russia recently. Gourko had sentinels posted at every door in St. Petersburg, yet somehow the Nihilists contrived to blow up the Emperor's dining room. I remember that at the end of 1880, after nine months of the rigid rule of Loris Melikoff, the boast was made that he had exterminated Nihilism, that all the Nihilists were either in prison or driven out of Russia. Three months afterwards the Emperor was assassinated, and his successor has not yet ventured to go through the ceremony of coronation."

"At this rate," growled Cold Steel, "police are no good at all. We might as well do without them."

"Unless they have the sympathy of the mass of the population on their side. We call this a truism, but it is a truism that we always forget in dealing with Ireland. We act on the savage's principle, 'the more powder, the more kill,' without thinking of the danger of bursting the gun. Patrolling, and searching, and taking up on suspicion are extremely irksome burdens to the general population."

"No innocent man would object to them in emergencies," said the grave Magistrate.

"I have never been arrested or searched," returned the Mariner, "so that I can't tell. But I should imagine that most of us are so unreasonable that we should resent being suspected, however innocent we were. To suspect a neighbour is all very well—there may be something suspicious in his conduct—but us! No. If a policeman is too inquisitive about ourselves, our tendency is, I imagine, not to assist him in his business. I am afraid few people try to realise for themselves what strict policing means, what it can do, how it would work in any district with which they are familiar. Conspirators find shelter in the most unlikely places. They do not court suspicion. When the crime is done, you think the policeman must have been a fool not to suspect, but the wisest of men might have been no wiser beforehand. The member of a secret society has no mark of Cain upon him by which he can be known. If it is a long-established or widespread organization, it is sure to have planted a good many of its members in the police service. No. The iron hand is well enough against open violence, but secret conspiracy can't be put down unless you strike at its roots. You must deal directly with the discontented characters who furnish recruits to the secret societies. There could not be a more striking proof of the futility of official suspecting, and searching, and patrolling, than the murder in Phœnix Park."

"That will be remedied in the new Act. I don't like to judge men harshly, but I cannot believe their indignation at that murder to have been sincere when I see them opposing the Prevention of Crimes Bill with such bitterness."

"Not if they believe that it will increase the power of the secret societies, and destroy a golden opportunity of bringing about a better understanding between the Irish and ourselves? You must remember that though this new Bill is spoken of as the most stringent and drastic measure of repression that has ever been proposed, there is nothing new in its provisions against secret combinations. It was introduced after the assassination, and people have rushed to the conclusion that it gives some wonderfully efficacious new powers against assassins—that it brings the iron hand down on them."

"Well at least it provides a tribunal that will not be unwilling or afraid to convict."

"Judges can't convict without evidence any more than juries. But it is not this part of the Bill that the Parnellites have been obstructing. Unfortunately, most of us are so sick of Irish affairs——"

"With good reason too," interjected Cold Steel.

"With bad reason, I am afraid, if it takes bad harvests, followed by eviction, starvation, outrage, and murder, to rouse us from our chronic indifference. However, as I was going to say, few of us look into the details of such a Bill as this. We take for granted from the title that it is intended to put down violent crime! Our party leaders approve of it, and it satisfies our feeling that something must be done. It is opposed; we are furious with those who oppose it because we set them down as enemies of order."

"Well, for my part," said the Magistrate, "if it is the opinion of Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Cabinet that more coercion is required, I should not presume to set up my opinion against theirs. They must have access to at least as good information as any private individual."

"Yes, but you forget that, whatever their knowledge may be, they can't use it in defiance of public feeling, and public feeling refuses to take the trouble of enlightening itself about Ireland. With all our pride in representative government, it must end in calamity if electors forget their responsibilities, and practise the cheap and easy modesty of not presuming to set up their opinion—the most insidious form in which our natural indolence apes humility. We are in a vicious circle about Irish affairs. We are sick of hearing about them because they take up so much of the time of Parliament to so little purpose, and they take up so much of the time of Parliament because they take up so little of the independent consideration of the electors. How many, do you think, of those who denounce the obstruction of this Prevension of Crimes Bill have read one syllable of its provisions, or one syllable of the speeches of the tedious obstructors? If they did, they would find that what the Parnellites oppose is the suppression of open agitation and open combination, and that the Bill carefully closes every outlet for discontent except secret conspiracy. But this is my station, gentlemen. England is a great country, and we shall all, no doubt, be wise in time."

As I was collecting my baggage, I heard Cold Steel ask, "Who is that prig, do you know?" "I don't know," was the Magistrate's answer. "Perhaps a member of ths Land League." But I observed that he had folded his newspaper as if [illegible] the intention of reading the report of the [illegible]ht's debate of the Prevention of

[redacted]

[illegible] *Daily Tele-* [illegible] four or five [illegible]all your atten- [illegible]-Islamic agita- [illegible], and India in- [illegible]retly organised [illegible]defied detection, but [illegible]apidly amongst the Mussulman [illegible] Africa. Strange to say, not the remo[illegible]t was or is to be found amongst the Muss[illegible] populations of Europe, either in Bulgaria, Roumelia, or the occupied provinces. But elsewhere it has assumed formidable proportions. Secret emissaries whom it is next to impossible to recognise as such, and who are influentially recommended and well provided with funds whereever they go, have been overrunning the two Mussulman Continents for the past three years. The number pilgrims to Mecca is largely on the increase. It is said in the East that he who goes to the Holy City half a believer comes back a fanatic. At all events, he returns with a prestige which he did not possess before starting, and that has within the past few years been exercised on behalf of the Islamic revival movement. Those whose duty it has been to study the question have arrived at the conclusion that the pending agitation has a twofold object—firstly, the regeneration of the Mussulman religion; and, secondly, the emancipation of Islam from the Christian yoke. From a political point of view, it would be difficult to establish a distinction between the two, both being calculated to lead to the same result—namely, a sanguinary struggle between the Moslems and the Christian States of Europe holding dominion over Mussulmans. In the English Parliament last week the subject was referred to in connection with Egypt, and to-day the *New Freia Presse* deals with it from the same standpoint. The eruption in Egypt, says the journal, is only a symptom of the profound agitation prevailing throughout the Mussulman world. Amongst the Arabs of the desert, amongst the uncultivated Mohammedan classes untainted by the semi-civilisation of the Greeks, an important national movement manifests itself. The situation is now getting clear. There are in the East not only patient Turks but also Arabs. It is now evident that since the murder of the High Scherif of Mecca the Mussulmans everywhere recognise the Sultan as the head of their Church, and that millions of Moslems ruled by England build their hopes upon him. The article then points to recent events in Egypt, as proving that the Sultan is nevertheless not master of the movement, but has himself to reckon with it. It concludes by pointing out that a new phase in Eastern affairs is thus in course of development which seems to be better understood in Constantinople and by the four co-operating Powers than it is in London and Paris, and which diplomacy will have to deal with by entirely new methods."

[* We are not aware of any foundation for the statement that there is a propaganda of the kind mentioned amongst the Mussulmans of India.—ED. B. G.]

HAREMS.

OWING to the nature of the institution our knowledge of harem life is entirely derived from the visits of European ladies. The Turkish authorities, it must be confessed, are very amiable in this respect, and little difficulty is experienced when the introductions are good. The Turk is commonly believed to be a sort of Bluebeard. It is not so. Polygamy is not the rule, but the exception. The lower classes never have more than one wife, and it is only in the case of wealthy Pashas that there are three or four wives, the latter number being legally allowed to every Mussulman according to the Koran; this is exclusive of almost any number of slaves and concubines. The husband must have no acqueintance, however slight, with women other than those of his own harem, and should he observe slippers outside of the harem door he knows that ladies are visiting, and therefore cannot enter his own house. Then, again, if perchance he strolls through the bazaar, there must be no recognition of any of his own women, although they may be throwing away his money right and left in a most lavish way on silks and jewels. He must not say a word, and so strokes his beard and passes on with an "*Inshallah*" (Please God), or "*Alla kerim*" (God is great and merciful); for now he knows only too well how the money goes! European ladies are the objects of much attention and curiosity on the part of the women of a harem. Their dresses are felt, they are pawed all over, and asked childish questions incessantly; for it must be remembered that a large harem consists of wives and domestic slaves, the latter counted by hundreds. A young English lady, seventeen years old, of great personal attractions and engaging manners, some time back visited a harem accompanied by her mother and friends. The women questioned her, and would not believe that she had "no children, or even a husband." One of the wives, who took a great fancy to her, threw her arms round her neck, and entreated her to stay with them for ever. She could have any husband she liked, and even was so kind as to especially recommend her own, adding that she was sure he would soon want another wife, and that she, the real wife, would much rather it was this nice English girl, as then there would always be the pleasure of having her as a friend and companion. Here was a most decided offer. A firm refusal, however, of these honours caused much surprise and disappointment.—*London Society.*

A FRENCH ASSIZE.

PRISONERS sentenced to death stand in quite a different position to that of English convicts in the same case. They receive no intimation of the date when their execution will take place. The Court of Cessation to which they have appealed may perhaps not call up their case for a couple of months; and fater that some more days will be occupied in forwarding a *recours en grâce*, or petition for mercy, to the President of the Republic. M. Grévy is opposed to capital punishment; but not so determinedly opposed to it as never to have signed a death warrant. He has allowed three men to be guillotined out of about sixty who have been sentenced to death since his accession, and this proportion, small as it is, is sufficient to prevent murderers from feeling absolutely reassured as to the fate awaiting them. They hear nothing of what is being done for or against them outside the prison walls. The *avocats* who defended them draw up the *recours en grâce*, but the convicts are not supposed to know what chances there are of these petitions being entertained or rejected. If a convict is to be executed, the first certain intimation which he receives of the painful fact comes about a quarter of an hour before his head drops into the sawdust basket of the guillotine. Some morning—it may be two or three months after his trial—he is aroused at break of day by the governor of the prison entering his cell and saying kindly :—"A——, your appeal has been rejected, and your petition dismissed: the moment has arrived . . ." The unhappy man, rolling out of bed and staggering to his feet, sees the gaol chaplain, who has walked in behind the governor, and two or three warders who assist him hastily to dress. From this moment everything is done with the utmost celerity. The prisoner has wine pressed upon him; three minutes are allowed him to make his shrift, then he is led out and pinioned. Next moment he is half conducted, have pushed, into the open air, where the guillotine stands surrounded by dense squares of mounted troops and police, behind whom are massed large crowds straining their eyes, with not much effect, to see what is about to take place. The modern guillotine is not erected on a platform, but is placed on the ground. The convict makes half a dozen steps; the executioner's assistants seize him, push him roughly against an upright board, which falls forward, pivoting under his weight, and brings him in a horizontal position with his neck between the grooves, above which the knife is suspended. The executioner touches a spring; the knife flashes as it falls; and all is over. Watch in hand it has been reckoned that when all the preliminaries of execution are smartly conducted, no more than fourteen minutes ought to elapse from the time when the convict is startled out of sleep to the instant when his head and body part company. From the Christian point of view it is certainly deplorable that a convict having a sure knowledge of his impending death should never be able seriously to prepare his mind for it. But the French act upon the principle of making things as easy as possible for the doomed man. Even the prison chaplain thinks it his duty to hold out hopes of a commutation, though he may have no good reason for feeling that the sentence will not be carried out. The convict then passes his last weeks of existence in a fool's paradise. He is encouraged to smoke, he is allowed enough wine to make him, if not drunk, at least merry—that is a quart a day—and the warders in his cell play cards with him as much as he likes—it being their chief care to keep the man from moping and giving them trouble.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

STAMPING OUT SMALL-POX.

AN important experiment is being made at Leicester, under the care of Dr. William Johnston, medical officer of health. There are more prosecutions for noncompliance with the compulsory vaccination laws in Leicester than in all the other towns of the kingdom put together. The last six months have witnessed serious outbreaks of small-pox of a very virulent kind in the Midlands, and at Leicester a considerable number of cases have been imported from London, Birmingham, Nottingham, and other towns. Every one of these outbreaks was stamped out by the following method :—The corporation have powers under a local Act of Parliament compelling, under a heavy penalty, medical men and householders promptly to report the outbreak of infectious diseases, including small-pox and fever, the medical men receiving a small fee for each report. In the event of a case of small-pox being reported at the sanitary offices, which are directly connected with the fever and small-pox hospitals by means of the telephone, and officer at once communicates with the institution, the removal van is placed in readiness, and beds are prepared for the requisite number of patients. The medical officer of health and an inspector at once visit the house where the outbreak has occurred, explaining the nature of the disease to the inmates, and invariably succeed in inducing not only the patients to be removed to the hospital, but what is of equal importance, in inducing every one who has come into contact with the sufferer and everyone living in the same house to occupy quarantine rooms at the hospital. The telephone is again brought into requisition, and the removals take place with the least possible delay. Those in quarantine are provided with every comfort and means of recreation until the period of quarantine has elapsed, and, meantime the house where the outbreak occurred is throughly disinfected at the expense of the local authorities.

SAVING CROPS IN WET WEATHER.

MR. R. NEILSON, of Halewood, near Liverpool, occupies a farm on the estate of Lord Derby, and as the results of a series of ex[illegible]riments, perseveringly carried on for more [illegible]nty years, he has according to his o[illegible]ht to perfection a system of [illegible]hout material damage from [illegible]h crops are well grown and [illegible] the reaping machine, enorm[illegible]ges been endured by farme[illegible]e bad harvesting of their grai[illegible]he sacrifices of produce in [illegible] prodigous; nor is it possib[illegible]ed in farming to turn a deaf [illegible]son assures us that "happily [illegible]ngth been made showing how [illegible]e harvested in continuous ra[illegible]ly as when the skies are cle[illegible] brightly." He adds that the [illegible]vertible as that gigantic losse[illegible]lth, frequently amounting to many millions sterling, might have been obviated in the past "if successive generation of mankind had applied themselves more attentively to a study of the laws of Nature." The method of Mr. Neilson can be adapted not only to hay but also to wheat, barley, oats, and to almost any kind of field produce, and, by employing it, a perfect immunity is promised from the calamities which made the harvest of 1881 so sad a remembrance to farmers—such calamities, for instance, as wheat sprouting in the stook, while barley was so stained and washed as to be unfit for malting. Mr. Neilson shows that under his system "the grass makes itself into hay by that law of chemical action which causes vegetables and other perishable substances, if put together damp or green, to ferment and generate heat—the temperature, however, being regulated by drawing off from the rick all steam and excessive heat above a certain point, ascertained by means of a thermometer. Thus grass does not require to be sun-dried: but after being slightly withered will make itself into hay as good as can be secured by the old way of haymaking under favourable conditions, and consequently of far better quality than what is usually made in bad weather." In carrying out Mr. Neilson's process, the stacks have to be built with a hollow space or air-shaft in the centre, extending from the base to about half-way up the stack; and from the bottom of this air-shaft a pipe must be previously laid down, so as to connect with an exhaust-fan placed at some convenient spot outside the stack. Whenever the temperature of the rick is ascertained by the tell-tale thermometer to be higher than is desirable the fan is set in motion and draws the hot air and steam out from the central cavity, whereupon cold air diffuses itself through the body of the stack, filling up the vacuum and cooling the entire mass. In this manner, the rapid fermentation, generated by excessive moisture, is controlled and regulated, while simultaneously the aroma and other valuable properties of the crop are retained.

[redacted]

The obvious advantage of the Neilson process of harvesting is that it seems to offer perfect security for saving the produce of the field and meadow at all times, in all weathers, and under all circumstances. It is stated that the system, which has been matured in Lancashire, has already been extensively tried, and with the best promise of success, in the neighbourhood of London. Upon the farm of Mr. Allender at Roehampton it is said that the grass crop was this year exceptionally heavy and juicy, and that "It was cut, carried, and stacked in persistently showery weather." On one occasion the temperature of Mr. Allender's hay stack is said to have reached one hundred and forty-five degrees—a heat which would shortly have ended in the whole mass bursting spontaneously into flame. From this high range the temperature was reduced in an hour and a quarter by Mr. Neilson's exhaust-fan to ninety-six degrees. "The bare contemplation," says a weekly contemporary, "of what may be the results of this system in harvest savings, should it get into anything like general adoption, seems calculated to awaken, not only wonder and admiration, but confidence in the working of nature and faith in the future."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, June 28.

I HAVE been favoured with the proof sheets of the report to be read to-morrow at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Panama Canal Company. It begins by saying that the more complete study of the nature of the soil and the works executed since the formation of the Company has proved that the obstacles to be surmounted in cutting the Canal will not be so serious as was anticipated. The exact course to be followed by the Canal has been decided upon, and the property through which it will pass is being rapidly purchased. Along its course the trees have been felled, and stations have been constructed at many points. These stations have been built on hills in proximity to the works, and comprise houses for the engineers, the foremen, and the American and European workmen, and ranchos or huts for the blacks. These ranchos give shelter to from four to six hundred workmen. The houses contain from thirty to fifty persons. Each station will have its hospital, with forty beds, its telegraph office, its storehouse, and its workshop. The natives will build their huts round these villages, and will furnish the inhabitants with supplies. At the head of the Canal at Colon the works are being pushed forward actively. A plot of ground measuring about sixty-three acres has been selected at the mouth of Folk's River, at a point island, on which the town of Colon Aspinwall has been built for the definitive establishment the Company's habitations, magazines, and workshops. At the other extremity of the Canal, on the Pacific Ocean, at Panama, the purchase of a large hotel has enabled the Company to centralise its various services in healthy, convenient, and well-ventilated offices.

A direct line of telegraph has been established betweenColon and Panama, and other line places all the stations in communication with each other and the two extremities of the works. The transport of the workmen and the plant and machinery is chiefly effected by means of the Panama Railroad Company. A contract has been entered into by Messrs. Huerne, Slaven, and Co. to dredge the maritime Canal between Colon and Gatun. They are to receive one franc fifty cents. per cubic metre of matter dredged. The report also states that three new stations are about to be established, one between Bas Obispo and Emperado, the second between Emperado and La Culebra, and the third on the slope towards the Pacific.

With regard to the strictly commercial nature of the undertaking, M. de Lesseps, in his report, refers to the words of M. Thompson, former Minister of Marine of the United States, and President of the Panama Canal Committee at New York. He said :—

"The Panama Canal Company is in every respect a Colombian Company, organised under the Colombian law, responsible only to the Colombian authorities; and no power on earth can legally prevent Colombia from accomplishing what she has undertaken."

M. de Lesseps protests most warmly that the Canal will be and must remain a purely private commercial undertaking. With regard to the climate, he affirms that gross exaggeration concerning its deadly character for Europeans has prevailed. He gives statistics to prove that the average mortality has not as yet exceeded that which occurs on similar works in Europe. During the four first months of 1882 :—In January, with 1,185 men employed, there were only 4 deaths; in February, with 1,892 men, only 6 deaths; in March, with 2,500 men, 9 deaths; and in April, with 2,652 men, 5 deaths.

The meeting will be asked to-morrow to authorise the issue of 250,000 Obligations for the purchase of the Panama Railroad Company, the acquisition of which will greatly facilitate the execution of the works. M. de Lesseps concludes his report by saying that the completion of the Canal at the date he first assigned for it is no longer a matter of doubt, but a certainty. The meeting will be requested to authorise the transformation of the Shares into Scrip.—*Standard.*

THE CHURCH AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE following letter on the subject of the Salvation Army is published by request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, some misapprehension having been caused by the publication of one sentence from it only :—

Lambeth Palace, June 20.

My dear Sir,—I am directed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to write to you with reference to the letter he yesterday received from you. The Archbishop desires me to assure you that if it should be in his power to assist, by any influence with the Charity Commissioners or otherwise, the acquisition by your body of the site at present occupied by the theatre, tavern, and dancing-gradens in question he will gladly further your wishes in the matter. You will readily understand that the innumerable claims made upon the Archbishop render it impossible for him to give you material assistance in effecting the purchase of these expensive premises. The question of the co-operation of the clergy of the Church of England in the actual work of your association is one of extreme difficulty. Without expressing at present any opinion upon that subject his Grace has no hesitation in approving the acquisition by you of premises at present used for so different a purpose; and though his contribution can, as I have said, be only a nominal one, I am authorized to say that you may put down the Archbishop's name as a subscriber of £5, for which I enclose cheque.—I remain, yours faithfully,

RANDALL T. DAVIDSON,

Mr. William Booth. Chaplain.

LE DESSOUS DES CARTES.

From Lady CASSANDRA JONES, Kensington Palace Gardens, to JOHN JONES, Esq., Biarritz.

MY DEAR JOHN,—I am getting *quite anxious* about our darling Alice. This is her fifth season, and it is *really* quite time she was settled. The only offer she had last year was from Earnest Trent, Lord Beere's third son; but in addition to being a dreadful *idiot*, there is no chance of his ever getting the title and estates, so I told her to say, 'No.'

I am almost sorry now that I did so, as she has not had another proposal since, and that old *cat*, Mrs. Loftus, is trying to hook Trent for her daughter Judith. You will recollect Judith, and how *disgracefully* she *carried on* with young Bullanbear last year (young B. was something in the City—Stock Exchange, I believe).

I saw L. the other day, and he wanted to know when you would be back, as they want your vote badly in the House on these horrid Irish questions. They say that Mr. Gladstone is in the pay of the Land League; and Lord S. told me the other day, *as a fact*, that young Gladstone is engaged either to Miss Anna Parnell or Miss Bradlaugh—I forget which.—Your affectionate wife,

CASSANDRA JONES.

P.S.—London seems more expensive than ever this season. I have just come to an end of the funds you left for me at Coutts'. I hope that your gout is better.

From Mrs. LOFTUS, Mount-street, to Lady CASSANDRA JONES.

MY DEAREST CASSANDRA,—I am delighted to be able to tell you that my darling Judith, in whom you have always taken so much interest, is engaged to Ernest Trent, a friend of ours, whom I think you know.

Tell me, *entre nous*, is there anything between Alice and young Mr. Bullanbear, whom I have met several times at your house lately? I hear that he is immensely rich.—Believe me, dearest Cassandra, ever your most affectionate,

EMILIA LOFTUS.

From JOHN JONES, Esq., Biarritz, to Lady CASSANDRA JONES.

MY DEAR WIFE,—Thanks for your letter. I am much better now, and hope to be back in England next week, when I will arrange about money matters with you.

Apropos of young Trent, we have just received alarming news here about Lord Beere's two other sons. It appears that Lord Palale, the eldest, slipped from the path whilst clibing the Matterhorn, and that in trying to help him, Burton Trent, the second son, missed his footing also, and they both fell down the crevasse, dragging their guide with them. Their bodies were found yesterday; the guide was saved by the rope breaking, and managed to crawl on the path again.

You know that although Lord P. was married, his only child is a daughter, so Ernest Trent will now have both the estates and the title. Is there no chance left of patching it up between Alice and him?—Your affectionate husband, JOHN JONES.

From Mrs. LOFTUS to Lady C. JONES.

MY DEAREST CASSANDRA,—Have you heard the awful news? Hardly had I sent the announcement of Judith's engagement to you than I received the dreadful account of the accident on the Matterhorn to poor Earnest's brothers. One thing only consoles me, and that is the knowledge that no one will ever be able to say that my daughter maried him for his title, as their engagement was previously made public.—Ever thine, dearest,

EMILIA LOFTUS.

From Lady CASSANDRA JONES to Mrs. LOFTUS.

MY DARLING EMILIA,—I cannot find words to congratulate you on dear Judith's engagement. *Luckily*, no one will be able to accuse her of marrying Ernest for his title or money, as Sir William Bolus, who has just been to see me, tells me that, since hearing of her husband's death, Lady Palale has been prematurely delivered of a *son*. You will be delighted to hear that both mother and child are doing *exceedingly well*. Tell Judith that she has my fondest wishes for her happiness. Ernest is a *charming* fellow and so *clever*.—Always, Emillia, your most affectionate CASSANDRA.

—*World.*

THE CROWN DIAMONDS OF FRANCE.

GOVERNMENTS, like private people, when they are seriously in want of funds, part with their jewellery, raising money on it or selling it outright. France finds herself, not for the first time, in this predicament; and the Chamber of Deputies has voted the "alienation"—by which in this particular case is meant the sale—of the Crown diamonds. The approval of the Senate is necessary before the sale can be proceeded with; but it is generally understood that the Crown diamonds of France are this time really to go, with the exception only of some rare and precious treasures to which a national character seems to be attached. A commission of jewellers and connoisseurs of jewels appointed to value the Crown diamonds, and to say which, if any, should be retained, recommended that a certain number of jewels or jewelled objects should not be sold; and their advice is to be complied with, save in regard to the foreign decorations and the insignia of the Legion of Honour worn by Napoleon III. "These," says the report on the subject, "recall no historical souvenir." They cannot, however, but recall the Third Empire, with its disastrous collapse after Sedan; and it is for that reason, no doubt, that France, as represented by its actual Government, is glad to get rid of them. The girdle in diamonds, which the Empress Eugenie caused to be made on the model of the one worn by Mdlle. Derval in "La Biche au Bois," possesses less an historical than an anecdotal value; and the Parliamentary Commission can scarcely be blamed for proposing that it be sent to the hammer. Three objects, instead of being sold in their present form, are first to be melted down. Of these, two are swords, which belonged, one to the Dauphin, the other to Louis XVIII. The third of the objects to be melted is the imperial crown made in 1854 for the coronation which never took place. It is described as "insignificant in workmanship and of doubtful taste." Its value is more than doubtful considered as an historical relic. Pius IX., it will be remembered, had been counted upon to perform the ceremony for which it was made. But the Emperor's Italian policy, whether or not his hand was forced, was not such as the Pope could approve, and throughout his reign of eighteen years Napoleon III. never found himself in a position to induce the Pope to assist in his coronation. The two royal swords, and the imperial crown which was destined never to be used, are, after the stones have been taken out, to be melted and sold as so much metal, in order that they may not fall into the hands of Mdme. Tussaud or the proprietors of the Musée Grévin. The Dey of Algiers' watch, together with that monarch's sword, is to be preserved; as—if France only possessed it—would doubtless be the legendary fan with which he was good enough to strike the French Consul, and thus furnish his enemy with a pretext for invading, occupying, and taking possession of his territory.

The Government does not, however, propose to sell the famous "Regent," which was acquired by that Regent of Orleans to whom it owes its name for £135,000 sterling. Diamonds, like countries, have their histories; and poor indeed is the diamond which has none. These attractive stones were, according to an ancient Jewish legend, invented by the fallen angels with the view of tempting the daughters of men: a purpose for which it cannot be said they have proved unfitted. Apart, however, from the great aim with which they were brought into the world, they have been associated with villainy of various kinds. The Orloff diamond is said to have been stolen by a French deserter from the eye of the figure of Juggernaut; and a like story was told of the "Regent"—though, according to another version, it was stolen not from a god, but from a slave who had found it in a mine, and was in the habit of carrying it about in a wound which he had made expressly for its reception in one of his legs. This stone has the reputation of being the purest, if not the largest, of famous diamonds. The Kings of France wore it in their crown. Napoleon, however, carried it, with significance, in the hilt of his sword. Had he not done so, it would not for a time have been lost to France, as it in fact was when, at Waterloo, it fell into the hands of the Prussians. After the Restoration it went back to France; and, that it might not a second time become, if only temporarily, the property of the Prussians, it was conveyed in 1870, when the capital was about to be invested, from Paris to Tours, and from Tours to Bordeaux. It has had strange adventures, too, in France itself. Thus, under the Consulate and the Empire it remained in the possession of M. Vanderberghe: who held it as a guarantee for the repayment of a State loan, and meanwhile lent it to his wife to wear at evening parties; replacing it in his strong-box by an excellent imitation in crystal, which is said on more than one occasion to have been exhibited as the original to the authorities charged with the duty of visiting it.

Portions of the Crown diamonds of France have already twice been sold—in 1691 by Louis XIV., and in 1774 by Louis XVI.; and at the time of the Revolution they were (partly from hatred of monarchical vanities, partly from want of money) to have been disposed of in mass. The sale, however, was constantly postponed; and the Convention being replaced by the Directory, and the Directory by the Consulate and the Empire, a taste for diamonds gradually came into existence; though Napoleon, having once pledged the Crown diamonds, was for a long time without the necessary funds for taking them out. The Queen of Portugal who in Scribe's opera of "Les Diamants de la Couronne" pawns the Crown diamonds for a sum large enough to pay off the national debt, and replaces them by sham ones made under her orders by a picturesque band of coiners, acts in accordance with the spirit of the institutions over which she presided. In a republic, however, where Court ceremonies have no existence, Crown diamonds are for practical purposes valueless; and the best thing to do with them, especially if the State wants money, is doubtless to sell them.—*St. James's Gazette.*

DECLINE OF STEEPLECHASING.

THE Committee of the Grand National Hunt appointed to inquire into the decay of steeplechasing have presented their report: the substance of which is that this branch of sport, flourishing from 1863 to 1876, has been declining ever since; and that this decline is due to the diminution in the number, size, and variety of the fences, and to the undue increase in the number of hunters' races on the flat, for which horses with no pretensions to the name of hunter are enabled to compete, owing to the laxity of the system of certificates. They propose that these evils should be met by increasing the number of fences to such an extent that there shall be at least six fences per mile in every steeplechase, with a water-jump twelve feet wide; and by providing that no horse shall be qualified to take part in hunters' races which has run in any race on the flat after two years of age, or within a twelve month of the time of starting. Candidates for hunter's races are also to be required to jump the fences of an ordinary steeplechase course to the satisfaction of the stewards. And the recommendations of the committee have been approved of by the stewards, and are embodied in a series of resolutions which will be laid before the general meeting next month. The stewards have supplemented the suggestions of the committee by proposals to the effect that no race run for under their rules shall be less than two miles in length; that no horse under four years of age shall be allowed to run in a steeplechase; and that no three-year-old shall compete for a hurdle-race earlier than September. We have so often pointed out the defects, and even vices, of the present system, that we cannot do other than congratulate the committee upon having boldly entered the right path; and though there will inevitably be a good deal of interested clamour against the proposed new rules, nothing less than these can make steeplechases in reality a test of what a horse can do across country.—*St. James's Gazette.*

SHAM FIGHTS.

PRINCE EDWARD of Saxe-Weimar's report on the Volunteer Review of Easter Monday (dated the 30th of April, but only issued the other day) contains some remarks on the conduct of sham fights which are well worthy of attention, and are certainly as applicable to exercises in mimic warfare carried out by regular troops as to the manœuvres of volunteers. "For my own part," Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar writes, "I am clearly of opinion that after the first quarter of an our of firing, or when the opposing forces are brought into close contact of (say) 500 yards, all further manœuvring becomes confused, and in most cases entirely different from what would be possible in real battle. It might be better if the 'cease fire' were then sounded and the disposition of the forces minutely examined and criticised by the umpires and the reviewing general, and faulty formations and dispositions corrected. No further useful or practical lesson can be learned by officers or men, once the opposing forces come into close contact and confused firing goes on on all sides." The assertion so often made, that so early conclusion of a sham fight would be distasteful to the volunteers, since volunteers especially like "to blaze away their ammunition," Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar declines to believe for a moment. "On the contrary," he continues, "I am convinced that the volunteers have proved that they no longer look upon reviews simply as picnics or holidays, but rather as opportunities for acquiring knowledge and experience in military exercises. This they certainly do acquire by the practice of enduring a long day's fatigue, of marching, of entraining and being brigaded and moved in large bodies, and of taking up positions. At the same time, to general and staff officers opportunity is afforded of handling large bodies of men which they can nowise else obtain, and of planning strategical and tactical movements. All these lessons can be learned without the opposing forces being brought into close contact and allowed to fire away their ammunition into each other long after the sides have become confused, and have probably advanced in formations and over ground which if under real fire would have brought about their annihilation." It is to be hoped that this remarks will have their proper effect, and that in future whether regular or volunteer troops are engaged, we may see less and less frequently the hitherto not infrequent spectacle of contending lines firing hotly at one another at point-blank range.

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE.

IT has frequently been remarked that what a language gains in polish it loses in force. Rude dialects often possess a vigour of expression that is lacking in more civilised tongues. Some languages, like Russian and Gaelic, are peculiarly rich in expressions of love and hate; in caressing terms of affection or in emphatic expressions of dislike and illwill. Eastern tongues are rich in variety and hyperbole, especially in curses; the evils an angry Oriental will invoke on the head of an enemy exceed the most fertile invention of a Billingsgate fish-seller or irate coster. There is an ingenuity and comprehensiveness about them which a dull Western brain does not suggest. Quaint provincialisms yet linger in rural districts, and in many instances the new modes of expression which have taken their place, if more elegant, are far less forcible. D'Israeli has made a list of some now obsolete words, and contrasts the expressiveness of the ancient "scatterling" as compared to the modern "vagabond," the old "deathsman" against the modern "executioner." What a volume of history is contained in the old term for heretics, "soul murderers." As a modern writer has remarked, the expression denotes so exactly the spirit in which good and worthy men looked upon their theological opponents, and in one word gives the key to the persecuting spirit of the age.

Many picturesque words have now passed out of date. A modern poet would not write of the "pittering" of the grasshopper, as did Herrick; and yet what word would better express the insect's peculiar cry? We no longer speak of envy "dusking" the lustre of a man's fame. Often, however, in remote country places we find expressions familiar to us through works of centuries ago, still in common use. Pure Chaucerisms flourish still on rural lips. "Naughty" is yet used in some districts in its ancient sense of worthless, rather than wicked, "naughty trees," &c. Many counties have certain peculiar expressions. Sussex peasants talk of being "leer," and untranslatable term implying not actual hunger, but the sensation that accompanies an undue postponement of dinner. Poor people in Devon will speak of a "tweasey bit of meat" or a "tweasey dog" to denote the smallness or insignificance of the article named. The "Northern Farmer," both "old and new styles," presents many examples of quaint local expressions. Any person familiar with rural districts might collect some odd phrases from the lips of the country folk. "You a scholard," we once heard a Sussex lad say to a schoolfellow, "why, you're igenerant as dirt and igneranter." Why should dirt be taken as a type of lack of knowledge? Still quainter was the benediction of an old Irishwoman, who, receiving a larger alms than she had expected wished "that ivery hair of your head may be a candle to light ye to glory." "A happy death" is a favourite good wish among some of the lower orders of Irish; we have known it placed first amid congratulations to a bride.

Poets and novelists have not overlooked the expressiveness of dialects, and have availed themselves of their melody or their copiousness. Translate into orthodox English works like Barnes's "Poems in the Dorset Dialect;" alter all the Scotch in the Waverley novels; change Mrs. Poyser's racy provincialisms into everyday language, and half the charm of the books would be gone. Dean Ramsay comments on the musical expressiveness of the words employed by a Scotch minister who prayed for a wind, "na a rantin', tantin', tearin' wind; but a laughin', soughin', blowin' wind." The words carry a description in their very sound. The fame of a poet often rests as much on the music of his verses as on the ideas conveyed in them. "It was a grand discourse, it rolled along like the waves of the sea," was a poor man's criticism on a sermon, the matter of which was far above his comprehension. Every one knows how a good story may suffer at the hands of an unskilful narrator, who contrives to omit all the best points, drag out the dialogue, and generally make the tale tedious. In the same manner skilful choice of words will embellish even a poor subject, and an author may be read more for his style than for his matter. An Anglo-Saxon poet was prouder of the the alliteration of his verses than of the ideas they conveyed; and many mediæval authors claim as their chief merit that they composed their works fettred by some peculiar restrictions of style. The monk who wrote the famous Latin hymn so familiar in its translation as "Jerusalem the Golden," boasts that he had composed "in a kind of metre that had almost grown obsolete from its difficulty." The English rendering gives no idea of the sonorous Latin, "continuous dactylic, except for a final trochee or spondee," as its author describes it.

"Hic breve vivitur, hic breve plangitur, hic breve fletur;
Non breve vivere, non breve plangere retribuetur,"

runs the original, and the translation has no affinity to the stately metre.

New words, of course, enrich all languages, as old ones drop into oblivion. Many fresh additions can be accurately dated. The French Revolutionists of the eiteenth century added many new words to their language, some of which dropped into disuse, as the verb active *Septembriser*; others became familiar terms, as *noyades, levée en masse*, &c. Sir Thomas Browne's works abound in quaint and original expressions ("Brownisms," as Coleridge calls them), but his newly-coined words have not become part of our language. No one talks of "Zoilism," as another name for carping criticism (alluding to Zoilus, the calumniator of Homer), and "opiniatrity," "diabolism," "meticulously," have never come into ordinary use. On the other hand, how many new words have been added to our vocabulary even in the course of twenty years. The slang of a [illegible] changes as much as its politer form[illegible] terms of old Alsatia require a glos[illegible] modern reader. Not unfrequently the vulgarisms of one age are admitted into the orthodox vocabulary of another. Fashionable slang has its mutations also. "Awfully" has now taken the place of the old "mighty" and "vastly." "Quite too too" is of very recent date. Some years hence these terms may be in turn supplanted.—*Globe.*

A CANINE PHILANTHROPIST.

SOME time since we alluded to a new "railway dog," who was profitably employed in travelling about the country in aid of the fuuds of the widows and orphans of railway employes. A guard of the South-Eastern Railway was the originator of the idea, and we are glad to hear that the result of the experiment has been most satisfactory. "Help," such is the dog's name, travels up and down the line at his own free will. He is carefully looked after aud fed by the various railway servants, and makes friends with the travellers *en route*. He is also the possessor of a handsome collar, which sets forth that he is travelling for the widows and orphans of railway employes who may be killed on dnty, or who may die in the service of the railway companies, and request kind friends to send their subscriptions to the office of the society, 306, City-road. Only recently "Help" paid a visit to Dieppe, and was the means of a considerable sum being collected. We understand that the fund provides weekly allowances to orphans whose fathers are killed on duty, as well as grants of £5 to families of those who die from natural causes. We wish every success to "Help," but think that his journeys might profitably be extended to all the lines in the kingdom, as he could not fail to be a welcome visitor with so good an object.—*Globe.*

DAILY TELEGRAPH ON ICEBERGS.

ICE-BERGS being very numerous in the Atlantic just now, the *Daily Telegraph* naturally devotes a leader to the subject. We extract the following passage.

It is a pity that the ice-berg should be so highly dangerous, for nothing that floats upon the deep is more impressive and picturesque. Such beautiful objects ought to be fixtures, that they might be sighted and their grandeur enjoyed without more risk than a lovely stretch of coast or a green and gleaming South Sea island offers. Yet, if the truth must be told, something of the composite emotion which the spectacle of an iceberg excites is due to the element of fear which the spectacle conveys along with its majesty and beauty. Figure a sea shrouded in driving mist and rain and feathery particles of snow; the billows leap out of the thickness as though born of the void from which they curl, combing over in green transparent arches and breaking into dazzling spaces of foam; the decks are dark with wet, and the ship has a grey and frozen look as she sweeps over the hissing and soaring and trampling surges towards that whirling fog-curtain which ever recedes before her while it closes upon her astern. Suddenly a loud voice rings sharply out of the pallid vagueness of the forecastle; and even as the helm is shifted there shapes itself with terrible abruptness out of the obscurity ahead a huge outline—an object like an island, fantastically covered with minarets, steeples, towers, looming bastions, and cathedral-like form which vanish in the rushing folds of the pale, rain-swept sea mist. The thunder of the sea smiting its base, and boiling up in heights of sparkling smoke, awakens a thousand sullen echoes in the crystal caverns, in the gloom of the precipices, and amid the marble-like hills and heights of the enormous berg. As the voyager sweeps past he hears the cracking and rending of ice, he marks the brilliancy of snow upon the jutting points which open out upon the sight with startling suddenness amid flaws in the pouring and eddying mist, and he feels the stinging breath of the frozen mass on his cheek as the gale blows past it down upon him. As the ship runs roaring by the thunderladen apparition large lumps of ice shower upon her, and, over the rail, the green fragments may be seen coloured to the very complexion of the deep half leaping out of the swirl of foam alongside, and vanishing astern amid the swoop of the rushing waters. What pen can describe the desolation of a berg so beheld, looming up, as it were, out of space, filling the eye for a moment with its mighty, lonely, and wildly grand conformation, and then disappearing as though its solid and substantial proportions were as visionary as the fabric of the vapour that has enclosed it? No hint of life is seen upon it. No sea-bird screams around its nodding summit. It is a drifting phantom from a world of phantoms, to melt presently and vanish utterly; yet, while it stands, eloquent with hints of the white and silent realm from which it has floated—a majestic oceanidyl "writ large," and rich with a solemn poetry set to the music of the organ-roll of the deep.

FRENCH EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

THE reception accorded to M. de Brazza by the French Geographical Society upon his return from Africa has been a very enthusiastic one, and more than three thousand persons assembled at the Sorbonne to hear his account of the expedition from which he had just returned. M. de Brazza states that he has explored upon the western coast of Africa to the south of the Equator, a tract of country as large as the whole of France, which is so fertile that it would, if properly cultivated, be as valuable a colony as Cuba is to Spain. This country is situated between the River Ogôoue and the lower course of the Congo, which river is the great commercial artery of equatorial Africa. The possession of the Valley of the Congo will enable the holder of it, according to M. de Brazza, to found an African empire which would in course of time be as populous as British India. Following the indications furnished by Stanley during the voyage up the Congo, M. de Brazza ascertained that two large rivers, the Licona and the Alima, flowed into the Congo at a point where that stream is navigable and some distance below the cataracts which arrested the progress of Stanley. As the Licona and the Alima run through the centre of the country between the Ogôoue and the Congo, there would be no difficulty in keeping up direct communication by water with France. After making these discoveries M. de Brazza returned home and obtained assistance from the Government towards forming an expedition upon a larger scale and ascertaining in detail the best mode of colonizing the country. The results of this second expedition were set forth by him at great length last Friday, and he was cheered to the echo by his audience, the French press going so far as to call him another "M. de Lesseps."

THE FRENCH IN THE EAST.

THE operations of the French in Egypt and Tunis are sufficiently near to be watched, at any rate. But it is different in Further India, where they first obtained a footing in 1858 by storming the fortifications of Touran, and capturing Saigon and its citadel in the following year. This was done on the familiar plea of oppressed missionaries and churches and convents destroyed. Shortly after their settlement in the China Seas further progress was made by a treaty with Tu-Duk, the reigning Sovereign of Anam; in virtue of which the large northern Province of Tonquin was placed under a French protectorate. The treaty was renewed in 1874, and since then matters have been proceeding in a most satisfactory way for France. As was no doubt anticipated, the Court of Hué has observed the stipulations of the treaty in a very imperfect manner. One of its clauses provided that the country should be thrown entirely open to the French for the purposes both of travel and commorce, from the seaboard to the Chinese provinces on the north. Like most Eastern Courts, however, that of King Tu-Duk seems to have been persuaded that the main purpose of a treaty is to secure peace. When that is done, all the energy and cunning of the Government should be bent on frustrating any of its provisions which interfere with the convenience of the administration. Accordingly, being unable to prevent the arrival of French traders, the mandarins received instructions to hamper their undertakings by the exaction of heavy duties, accumulated in such a way at different river-ports as to destroy all hope of profit. This the French could not tolerate. Remonstrances were sent; and matters eventually got into much the same condition as our relations with King Theebaw in Burma. At last, however, the quarrel has been brought to an issue. Two French tourists started on a voyage of exploration up the country, and, after being impeded at every point, were brought to a standstill and compelled to fight their way back again. The French have therefore been induced to protest in a way which can scarcely lead to any other result than the annexation of Tonquin. A force of something under three hundred men, with six field-guns, was sent up the Songkoi, or Red River, to attack Hanoi, the capital of the province; and three or four days since it was announced that the place had been taken. We shall probably share in the immediate advantages of the revolution. The French will throw open the navigation of the river; and unless they introduce a heavy protective tariff, English commerce must benefit by the change. But if we look beyond we shall see that France will be enabled to tap the wealthy Chinese provinces of Yunan and Sz'chuen, and thus materially lessen the hopes entertained of the opening of the Western China route through Bhamo and down the Irrawaddy. Besides this, opportunities will arise for a much closer intercourse between France and Upper Burma than now exists, or than it is at all expedient for British interests should exist. French territory will be conterminous with that of King Theebaw; and in the event of possible European complications it may suit the Republic to create a diversion against us by importing arms and money into Upper Burma. It is sufficiently well known that Theebaw or his Ministers have already offered the French Goveanment the seven Shan States bordering on Laos and Anam, in the hope of securing a treaty of alliance with them. The French are notoriously bad colonists, and the peaceful development of Tonquin and Anam would in the ordinary course of events probably occupy all their attention for the next twenty years; but we know from experience that the zeal and impulsiveness of French officers too often make them impatient of such natural developments, and, as in the case of M. Roustan in Tunis, they are prone to force on events. A Governor of Tonquin may quite possibly make his appearance who may think it for the interests of his country to enter into intrigues with Upper Burma, considering that the supplying of arms and money to the Court of Mandalay would be to weaken us and strengthen the hands of France; and no doubt to a certain extent it would. While we are vacillating and uncertain in our relations with Theebaw the French are overrunning Tonquin, and possibly changing the entire character of our relations with Upper Burma for the future. There is no possibility of our concluding a treaty with the mission now at Simla. It is against all Burmese precedent for a treaty to be signed away from Mandalay. Meanwhile, if the advance of the French in Tonquin offers King Theebaw a chance of obtaining arms and munitions of war—the only things he wants from us—from another source, no treaty with us will be concluded at all, and our up-country trade will remain in the same precarious condition in which it has been for the last two years.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE five stages of brandy and water. First— [illegible] and warmer. [illegible] Fifth—

A PERPETUAL CLOCK.

THE *Journal of the Society of Arts* says:—In September last a new perpetual clock was put up at the Gare du Nord, Brussels, in such a position as to be fully exposed to the influence of wind and weather; and although it has not since been touched, it has continued to keep good time ever since. The weight is kept constantly wound up by a fan placed in a chimney. As soon as it approaches the extreme height of its course, it actuates a brake, which stops the fan; and the greater the tendency of the fan to revolve, so much the more strongly does the brake act to prevent it. A simple pawl arrangement prevents a down draught from exerting any effect. There is no necessity for a fire, as the natural draught of a chimney or pipe is sufficient; and if the clock is placed out of doors all that is required is to place it above a pipe, 16 or 20 ft. high. The clock is usually made to work for twenty-four hours after being wound up, so as to provide for any temporary stoppage; but by the addition of a wheel or two it may be made to go for eight days after cessation of winding. The inventor, M. Auguste Dardenne, a native of Belgium, showed his original model at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; but has since considerably improved upon it.

EGYPTIAN DONKEY-BOYS.

THERE is too much reason to fear that, if ever the Egyptian "Government" should become convinced of the wisdom of throwing some sort of sop to Giaour opinion, it will try and put off the "Powers" with the hanging of a donkey-boy or two as satisfaction for the European blood shed at Alexandria. Like the *gamin* of Paris, or the gutter-boy of London, the Egyptian donkey-boy is sure to be in the thick of every row, especially at this season of the year, when he is thrown pretty well on his own resources. In Cairo, after Eastertide is turned, his normal occupation is gone. When the last Englishman has fitted from the terrace of Shepheard's Hotel he sends his donkey away on hire to some *fellah* to work in the fields, and betakes himself to some one of the native *cafés*. where he smokes cigarettes and drinks coffee all the day long, and—if he perchance can read—gets through a column of abuse of Europeans in El Tariff or El Moofid, which he estimates at just its proper value. This is not the class in which any genuine animosity against the European element in Egypt can be found. The Europeans, the donkey boys know, are their best, their only friends; and many of them attach themselves to their "masters" with fidelity, if not affection expect their arrival winter after winter, and often accompany them in distant expeditions up the Nile. In their capacity of dragomen they are often brought into unpleasant relations with a fanatical Cerberous who may stand in the way of a coveted bit of sight-seeing, but they have rarely been known to turn tail when their "fare's" interests have been at stake. The profession is under the superintendence of a sheykh of the donkey-boys, to whom complaint should be made in case of incivility or extortion, and whose consent must be obtained before a new member can be admitted to the fraternity. A ceremony of some importance accompanies the installation of the neophyte, in which coffee-drinking and the recital of the "Father," or opening chapter of the Koran play the chief parts. The above remarks apply, of course, only to the donkey-boys on the "stands." There is, besides, the private donkey-boy, who follows the portly merchant, smoking his long pipe as he jogs along, or plays the part of duenna to his master's hareem. His relations to Ali or Hassan, who ply for hire outside Shepheard's Hotel, is that of John the cochman to cabby No. 2005, and he has a great deal too much natural gravity and sense of propriety to let himself be seen even on the fringe of a crowd.—*Globe.*

JOACHIM RAFF.

JOACHIM RAFF, whose death at Frankfort-on-the-Main is announced, was one of the most prolific composers of modern times. His published works exceed 200, besides many others issued without opus number, and several operas which have been performed but never printed. They comprise all classes of instrumental and vocal compositions, from the *piece de salon* to the symphony, from the song to the opera in five acts. It was perhaps this unchecked fertility which prevented Raff from taking rank with composers of the first class, although he was certainly prominent among those of the second. The artstic tendency of his compositions was in great measure determined by outward circumstances. At an early age Raff attracted the attention of Mendelssohn who introduced his first works to the great publishing house, of Breftkopf and Hartel, and later on invited him to Leipsic, for the purpose of supervising his musical education. The influence of the great master of classical form would, no doubt, have been of vital importance for the artistic deveplopment of the young and impressionable artist. But Mendelssohn's death intervened, and Raff's subsequent acquaintance with Liszt made him an ardent partisan of the new school, which he advocated in an able pamphlet, "*Die Wagnerfrage*," published nearly 30 years ago, but still worth reading. With Lisze he stayed at Weimer for several years as one of a group of gifted young musicians who gathered round the great virtuoso, and here his first opera, *King Alfred*, saw the light of the stage in 1850. Its success, however, was not very encouraging, and the same remark applies to Raff's other operas, *Bernhard von Weimar* and *Dame Kobold*, the latter performed at Weimar in 1870. More important are Raff's contributions to symphonic music, ten in number, mostly of the nature of symphonic poems or pictures, in so far as they are intended to illustrate by musical means the beauties of nature or the works of poets. Among the former the symphony (No. 3), entitled *Im Walde* (In the forest), among the latter that written to Bürger's *Leonora* (No. 5) are the most successful. The *Leonora* symphony may be called Raff's masterpiece, in which melodic invention, masterly instrumentation, and descriptive power of a rare order are combined to produce an effect of singular weirdness and beauty. Both have been heard and well received at the Crystal Palace. Some of his pieces for chamber music, including a beautiful quintet (Op. 107), and two trios (op. 102, 112), are in the *répertoire* of the Monday Popular Concerts. As a song-writer Raff has achieved great popularity in Germany, although he can scarcely be said to rank among the leading representives of the "Lied." In this, as, indeed, in all other branches of music, he lacks the individuality without which genius, properly so-called, cannot exist. Raff is essentially an eclectic; he has no style of his own. Although strongly influenced by Wagner and Liszt, he by no means despises a downright, not to say vulgar, tune, and his music through out shows a kind of compromise between high aspiration and the desire of immediate popular success. The external incidents of Raff's career may be summed up in few words. Born May 27, 1824, at Lachen, in Switzerland, he received his general education at the Jesuit Lyceum in Canton Schwyz. His love for music, shown at an early age, was stronger than the narrow circumstances which compelled him to earn his bread as a schoolmaster. The encouragement his first compositions received from Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Liszt induced him to adopt music as a profession. In 1856 he settled at Wiesbaden, where his wife, the well-known actress, Doris Genast, had an engagement at the Court Theatre. In 1877 he was appointed Principal of the Conservatoire founded by Dr. Hoch at Frankfort.—*The Times.*

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE."

IN "Tristan," Wagner draws upon a Celtic myth, taking one episode in the life of a famous knight whose career was as full of adventure as of violence and wrong. Sir Walter Scott speaks of "the extreme ingratitude and profligacy" of the hero whose doings he celebrated in "Sir Tristrem," but with the mythical champion's general history and the conflicting versions of it we need concern ourselves at present no more than with the question whether the particular incidents adopted by Wagner had or had not their origin in natural phenomena. Let us take the story as it stands, rejoicing to find that it concerns men and women, not gods, giants, and dwarfs, that it contains no zoological curiosities, and that its representation lasts only one night. The plot can be the better understood for some acquaintance with incidents occurring prior to the opening of its action. There was once a King of Cornwall named Mark, who paid tribute to King Anguish of Ireland —or rather, should have paid, but did not. To Mark, therefore, came messengers from Anguish demanding the money. The Cornishman refused to settle, but offered to commit the whole ma ter to the ordeal of a single combat. At this King Anguish was "wonderly wroth." However, he sent his brother-in-law, Sir Marhaus (the Morold of Wagner) to do battle. Now Marhaus was a great warrior, and he abode in his ship off Tintagil many days, while the Cornish king was vainly seeking a champion. At last the state of affairs reached the ears of King Mark's young nephew Tristram, son of King Meliodas of Liones. Hastening to Cornwall Tristram offered himself, was knighted, and encountered Sir Marhaus on an island. They "hurtled together like rams" for more than half a day. "By then," says Sir Thomas Mallory, in his "Mort d'Arthur," "Sir Tristram waxed more fresher than Sir Marhaus, and better winded and bigger, and with a mighty stroke he smote Sir Marhaus upon the helm such a buffet that it went through his helm, and through the coif of steel, and through the brain-pan, and the sword stuck so fast in the helm and in the brain-pan that Sir Tristram pulled thrice at his sword or ever he might pull it from his head; and there Marhaus fell down on his knees, the edge of Sir Tristram's sword left in his brain-pan." After this, Sir Marhaus ran away to his ship, sailed home, and died. Tristram, on his part, suffered much from a poisoned wound received in the fight, and at last went to Ireland, under the name of Tramtris, to be cured in the country whence the venom came. There he was put in the care of La Beale Isoud (Isolde), the king's daughter, who not only healed him put learned to love him. Unhappily it fell out one day that the queen, with a woman's curiosity, examined Tristram's sword, and saw that a piece of the edge had been broken off. A terrible discovery followed. The fragment taken from Sir Marhaus's head completed the weapon, whose owner must have slain the Irish champion. The Queen, thereupon, would have killed Tristram as he lay in his bath, but was held off, and the knight went back to Cornwall safe and sound. At home he so vaunted the beauty and worth of La Beale Isoud as to make his widower uncle King Mark desire her for wife, and no long time elapsed before Tristram was again at the Irish Court, demanding the maiden's hand for his Royal relative. "Wed her yourself," said King Anguish. "Then I should be shamed for ever as false to my promise," replied the knight, "give her to me for King Mark, mine uncle." The Irish monarch's answer was singularly accommodating. "As for that, ye shall have her with you, to do with her what it please you; that is for to say if that ye list to wed her yourself that is to me levest; and if ye will give her unto King Mark your uncle, that is in your choice." So Sir Tristram or Tristan as we must henceforth call him, took the sea with La Beale Isoud, or Isolde, and as their ship nears the coast of Cornwall Wagner's drama opens. Most of the incidents above narrated are referred to in the dialogue of "Tristan und Isolde," but with some changes. It is the maiden, for example, who discovers in the soi-disant Tramtris the slayer of her uncle Morold, and it is she who lifts the sword in revenge, but lets it fall harmless as the knight looks into her eyes from his sick couch.

The first act opens on the deck of the ship as a sailor at the masthead sings of his distant Irish love. The song grates on Isold's ears. Tristan, as in honour and by custom bound, holds aloof from her while she tries to lure him to her side. In a passion she wishes the ship and all on board may go to the bottom, and hints at some dark and desperate deed. Talking to her attendant, Brangane, the maiden, woman like, works herself more and more to a pitch of fury. "Go and *command* him to attend me." Brangane goes, but the knight is wary and proffers various excuses, backed up by his faithful henchman, Kurwenel, who, moreover, vaunts Tristan's victory over Morold, the sailors joining in chorus. Imagine Isolde's rage when overhearing all this. To Brangane she tells the story of Morold and the discovery of his slayer; dwelling upon that which intensifies her passion, and at last exclaiming, in unlady-like language, "Curse him, the villain! Vengeance! Death for me too." Her purpose is here revealed, and she knows how to carry it out. Her mother had added to the marriage trousseau a casket of "subtle magic potions," including a deathdrink for emergencies, and a love-drink to be "exhibited" to King Mark on the wedding day. She will share the death drink with Tristan. Brangane prays her to relent, but the fatal impulse is strengthened by news that the Cornish coast lies ahead. "Prepare the 'true cup of peace,' and say to Tristan that I will not land till he has asked me to forgive and forget." To this message the knight responds, but Brangane slily pours the love-potion, not the poison, into the cup. After a long dialogue, reproachful on the part of the lady, deprecatory on the part of the gentleman, who more than suspects what is intended, but seems careless of life, Tristan drinks and Isolde takes what is left. Both expect to die, but instead thereof they stand looking at each other with eyes in which, according to Wagner's directions, "the expression of defiance to death fades and melts into the glow of passion." The drink works on, and soon the pair are in each other's arms, screaming at the top of their voices, according to the Wagnerian law in such a case made and provided. At this moment the land is reached; the crew prepare to receiving King Mark; Isolde's attendants clothe her in the Royal mantle, and the curtain falls. The dramatic art of this act cannot be denied, and need not be pointed out; but the scenes, regarded as scenes for music, are terribly prolonged, and exhausting alike to the means of the performers and the attention of the audience. Wagner, however, has erased the word "expediency" from the vocabulary of the lyric stage. He is above even the laws of nature. Let his laws prevail, though the heavens fall. The incident of the love-drink chiefly offers itself for discussion here, and has been charateristically defended by Wagner's champions, who are always prepared with some transcendental plea for the acts of their master. Admitting the story as a fit subject for opera, no defence is, in this case, required. The lovepotion could not be taken out of the plot; at the same time we decline to approve it because in mediæval times it "to some extent resembled, if indeed, it was not the matural outcome of the irresistible fate which pervaded the ancient Greek drama;" or because the cup does not actually bring about Tristan and Isoldes love, only doing so metaphorically, "by leading to the discovery that they have been foiled in their determination to end their woes by poison." Reasons like these are not less beside the mark than superfluous. The objection is not to a love potion, which frequently plays a part in opera but to the undisguised sensualism that follows it. To call the passion which animates Tristan and Isolde "Love" is to drag a beautiful name through the dirt. Real love expresses itself neither in the language nor the demeanour of this couple whose feeling is simply excited animalsim. In the interest of all that is pure and good let us call such things by their right name.

At the time of King mark, men hunted in Cornwall by night, and when the second act opens they are trying the monarch's home coverts, with noise of horns enough to scare every bird and beast for miles round. Isolde, now a wife and a queen, stands watching the hunters and thinking of Tristan who it seems, is in the habit of visiting her on signal made by extinguishing a torch that burns at the door. The chase having gone afar would put out the torch at once, but Brangine, with a feeling of coming woe, remonstrates and delays the act. Not for long, however. Though Brangane bids her ware a certain Sir Melot. Tristan's enemy, who suspects and watches the queen goes heedlessly on, avowing; "The signal! And were it my spirit's spark, smiling I'd destroy it, and hail the dark." The torch extinguished Tristan comes, as Romeo to Juliet, but with no such right, and once more the school of artistic carnality rejoices in a masterpiece after its own highest wish. Although in an open garden the pair exclaim their loudest in such interjectional observations as "Endless pleasure! Boundless treasure! Unconceived! Unbelieved!" Then they call the day dishonest, because it keeps a nephew from his uncle's wife, and laud the night which brings them near. This preliminary over, "Tristan draws Isolde gently aside, to a flowery bank, sinks on his knee before her, and rests his head on her arm." So they talk again about the night, and glorfy darkness, afterwards "sinking into oblivious ecstacy reposing on the flowery bank close together." Brangane, still fearful, tries to rouse them, but they resemble Solomon's sluggard in unwillingness to get up, and are still embracing and invoking night when King Mark, Melot and the hunters discover them. Melot istriumph ant; Tristan petrified; Isolde, to her credit be it said, ashamed; and Mark pathetically avuncular. Forgetting that he is a dishonoured husband, he sees only a peccant nephew to be tearfully reproached. Tristan waits till Mark has had his say, and then invites Isolde to follow him into a land where the night they love so well always reigns. She will go with him any where, and the declaration is received with a kiss. Melot at once starts forward, sword in hand. Tristan, too, draws; but, dropping his guard receives the point of his opponent's weapon, and falls into the arms of Kurwenal. The curtain falls likewise. The one thing in this act is the so-called love-scene. We admit the beauty of Wagner's language, but, even apart from the considerations regarded so philosophically by King Mark, is it well to have the more sensual side of a powerful human relationship fully and deliberately exposed on the stage? We think not. Gounod goes far enough when Faust and Marguerite are under the influence of the enchanted flowers, but this is a quick passion over which, save for devilish intervention, virtuous instincts would have triumphed. Wagner, on the other hand, offers what may be called a "demonstration," according to the scientific use of the word. We cannot enlarge upon the subject for obvious reasons, but we may and must protest against a stage exhibition which can have only one meaning and lead to only one train of thought; the meaning and the thought being alike condemnable. The matter would not be so important but for the fact that this sort of thing is almost an essential of the "new art." What sort of "new art" can that be the supporting pillars of whichare crime and lust?

When the curtain rises for the third time, we see the exterior of Tristan's castle in Brittany, and its wounded master lying unconscious upon a couch, attended by the ever faithful Kurwenal who expects the coming of Isolde to heal the knight, as once before she did. A shepherd keeps watch for her vessel from the cliff, and as he pipes, Tristan awakes, to learn how he had been conveyed to his own place, and to call upon Isolde, of whose coming he hears with transport. The time of suspense is prolonged, but at last a joyous strain from the shepherd signals the approach of the ship while Kurwenal from a watch tower feeds the growing excitement of the knight by describing her movements and appearance. Isolde lands, and on hearing this Tristan can contain himself no longer. Exclaiming "All wounded and bleeding Sir Morold I defeated; all bleeding and wounded Isolde now shall be greeted," he tears the bandage from his hurt, showing the bloodstains on his body, and staggers forward as the expected one enters. Falling at her feet, and murmuring her name he dies, while Isolde, after a pathetic monologue, falls senseless beside him. Another ship is now signalled and Kurwenal bars the castle gate. Soon, however, King Mark and his people force an entrance. Kurwenal opposes them and falls dead beside his master. Then Mark tearfully maunders over the body of his nephew, and Isolde, recovering from her swoon, sings the death-song of her lover and herself. As she expires, King Mark consistently bestows his blessing on the corpses, and the drama ends. Against this third act it is difficult to raise more objection than that the tearing away of the bandage, so exposing the bloody wound, is a piece of realism as offensive as unnecessary, and that the appearance of dead bodies lying about the stage for a length of time is more sensational than agreeable. Setting such matters aside the act strikes us as extremely powerful. One forgets the relationship of Tristan and Isolde in the absorbing interest created by the situation, while the closing scene is remarkable for the dignity and pathos of its central figure. As a whole the drama compares very favourably with the "Ring." We may object to its sensuousness, but cannot remain unconscious of its strong human interest or the frequent beauty of the poetic ideas.—*Daily Telegraph.*

PARIS FASHIONS.

PARISIAN society has different ways of getting itself out of town, and the manner of the going generally depends on the weather. When the thermometer stands at 90 in the shade, there is no delay, no hesitation, for those who have a pleasant command of money and time; but if, on the other hand, the summer is cool and grey, with frequent rain, then the unoccupied, the butterfly, world is all hesitation. The amusements of town, the attractions of home, assume sudden importance; the distaste for country life, underlying the majority of Parisian characters, crops up, all impatience evaporates, M. Alphand's plantations are sufficient solace for city eyes—a drive round the Bois and a draught of warm milk at the Pre Catelan fulfil all pastoral yearnings. What the world really escapes from in its annual migration is the intolerable glare of the white houses and whiter roads, the dust that hundreds of busy water-carts and miles of rubber hose cannot lay, the desolation caused by the departure of others of their kind, the inhospitable perspective of closed shutters, and, later on, the influx of provincials and tourists, who during the months of August and September swarm like locusts within the precints. The time, however, has not yet come for them; July is generally free from their encroachments during its first week; but the illuminations and fireworks of the National Fete attract them as the candle does the moth. Nor has the sun shone sufficiently to dry up the meagre sap of town vegetation, so preparations for departure languish, or are daily deferred, few good-byes are said; society goes on giving entertainments, paying calls, and otherwise living its little round of pleasures. There is a great deal of chatting over projected journeys, some false starts are made, the adventures ones returning home to roost. Altogether society has somewhat the appearance of a flight of rooks at sundown, when the birds are cawing to each other and settling among themselves which tree they shall choose for their resting-place. It is probable that the cawing, the uncertainty, the fluttering of wings, the flying to and fro, will go on until the summer asserts itself, when the whole convoy will depart together.

Fashion is at all times subject more or less to the weather. It is the one chance that upsets all provision, the one inexorable enemy of dress-maker, milliner, draper, and manufacturer, without whom their sway would be absolute and despotic, for the caprices, tastes, likes, and dislikes of the public merely touch the surface of things. They may modify in some measure, but hardly ever do more. The fact is, such-and-such articles are offered to the public, and its choice must perforce lie between them, whereas a rainy season will set the looms going afresh, and leave half the finery of a season in the hands of the dealers. What will be done with all the linens and the India muslins, plain and figured, if July prove as sorry a month as June? Shall we see them transferred into materials for winter evenings, since their transparency is not needed for summer noonday? This is possible; in the meanwhile, to render them somewhat more applicable to existing circumstances, they are partially lined by dressmakers who are fond of making the best of things. The veiling should be used for such a purpose shows the spirit of contrast that is abroad. As a matter of fact there is nothing against the combination, which is only manifest on close inspection, veiling being so lightly woven of such finely drawn threads of wool as almost to emulate the dainty filminess of muslin. The tunic is the portion of the dress so treated. Perhaps I ought rather to say that the tunic is of veiling lined with muslin, if it were not that the tunic has the appearance of being worn inside out. In shape it is long and fluted, and the edges are freely turned so as to display a superabundance of muslin. In two instances I find the foundation of the skirt to be of linen, trimmed at the bottom by three frillings of the same material, over which falls a kilted skirt or flounce—I hardly know which to call it—of figured India muslin; above this, again, is the tunic of veiling, fluted and turned back with the former. In the first case the design is of mauve and yellow dogroses on cream colour, and in the second, of crimson roses on the same hue, the veiling in both matching the general tone of the muslin.

Lining and transparencies constitute one phase of fashionable trimming, and an effective one. For cloaks and mantles it does not date from yesterday. We have seen the crimson and the yellow peeping out from beneath the black in two or three succeeding seasons. Now it is not one positive colour, but a combination of shades in twills, plain and checked, that are used for the lining of wet-weather or dust cloaks. Life and brilliance are given to brown or neutral wollens by the introduction of linings which re-appear again in the ribbons and among the lowest strata of frillings. Guipure lace and cambric embroidery are rendered more applicable to certain uses by being lined. Thus, there are jackets, and even redingotes of *écru* blonde, white Renaissance, and other work, lined with coloured satin or faile of the "marvellous" order of manufacture. Hampen toned *écru* is lined with very dark garnet or blue of any one of a variety of shades. Then there are the skirts made of one wide piece of delicate needlework, lined, say with deep myrtle green, the festooned edge drooping over a series of narrow frillings, or concealed beneath a pleating of silk. The tunic may be hemmed up, as it were, with embroidery of the same description on a smaller scale, and the bodice also at throat and cuff, unless the whole bodice be made of it and lined with green. Some dressmakers cut out handsome patterns in cream-white silk blonde, and decorate the tunics of satin dresses with them. The lace pattern is used wide, sewn flatly down on the satin, the edge of which is curved to suit the exigencies of the design. So have I seen a cobalt blue satin costume, the blonde flowers encircling the tunic and creeping high up at the corners. Black lace over colour is worn in a somewhat antiquated fashion, slightly gathered, the lace being gossamer textured, Chantilly, and not thick, silky blonde. Insertion of this same lace is laid on as an ornament to box-pleats, the pleats being those of a short skirt and tacked into form with the insertion down the centre, and perhaps two flounces of lace below falling over pleatings of the coloured material. Trimmings of white Brittany lace are carried out in the same way, cotton sateen dresses gaining by that means a considerable percentage of elegance. Indeed, the lace can easily exceed the price of the dress material itself, supposing the wide flounce to be edged with lace six inches broad, and several yards of insertion laid on the pleats. Or when the costume has a skirt with three wide flounces, each is edged with deep lace, the lowest having a double fall. The whole list of fashionable sateens may be so treated, and the list is a long one, including sateens with Dresden shepherdesses or Queen Anne children on a cream-coloured ground, grotesque Chinese designs, Rouen-plate patterns, rococo devices, mixtures of pseudo-Roman armour of the Louis XIV. period, foliage, birds, and flowers, drawn with Japanese precision and character, spots abnormally large in size, like a constellation of full moons, as well as spots enclosed in rings of two colours, many varied checks and plaids, besides the "aquarelle" sateens, their flowers and foliage artistically tinted as with a camel's hair brush. Eccentricity of design is not confined to sateens destined by the nature of their texture to an ephemeral existence. I see the large round spots as big and even bigger than an Albert biscuit, freely scattered over foulard, surah, satin, and woollens. Indeed, the *écru* circle on a blue or slate ground looks wonderfully like one of those dry morsels, especially as it is sometimes flecked with nondescript marks as shadows. Besides the target and the biscuit, there are circular spots of two colours placed alternately, crimson and dark blue, pink and sky-blue, brilliant firecoloured spots on black shot with red, dull ones of slate on crimson shot with steel grey, of antique gold on myrtle or cypress green, besides circles so shaded as to look like small globes. These are in damask or brocaded in silk on mousseline-de-laine, now better known by the modern appellation of nun's veiling. As a derivation of the spot there is the round-cheeked apple executed in monochrome, and the nigger's head brocaded in black velvet on white, while a totally different order of ideas is illustrated by a profusion of racehorses printed in unbleached silk in conventional reds and browns. I have seen the last somewhat whimsical material in the form of a tunic bounched up over a skirt of moss-green, and the apples and the niggers draped over pleated skirts of plain white veiling.

Let not the reader run into the error of supposing that "all Paris," or anything more than a small fraction of it, patronises designs so peculiar. The costumes *les mieux partes* of all are, the small checks, relieved by broad sweeps of plain tissue, and the amalgamation of plain and striped surfaces, although spots, when not too large, are not looked upon coldly, even by the most sober-minded. Of the three, the checks are the simplest, even when aurora pink is combined with deep-tinted green, and flesh-colour with Imperial purple. By far the brightest colours are used in the composition of stripes. But the mode of arrangement mostly adhered to in the making up of striped materials partly conceals the brilliant under the dimmer shade, the vividness of the one being eclipsed by the dulness of the other. Whether the skirt is kilted, or whether it is decorated with pleated flounces, all the bright stripes are pleated beneath, and show only in an intermittent way. For the tunic scarf only is the stripe allowed to appear in its true colours, and this portion of the costume is as often as not made of a plain tissue, matching the general tone of the skirt, as well as the bodice. Such costumes are generally all silk or a mixture of silk and wool. Thus lines and stripes of golden yellow, bright blue, crimson, pale mauve, flame-colour, cerise, and old gold are folded beneath violet, navy-blue, grey, brown, moss-green or myrtle. The effect is at once neat and bright, the dark colours and neutrals breaking out, as it were, into smiles at every undulating movement of the wearer. Their success is partly owing to the uncertainty of the weather and the lack of positively fine summer days. They are a pleasant medium between grave and gay, and neither shame the cloudy sky nor fail to reflect back the sunlight.

The fashion for jackets is also an outcome of our meteorologic disturbances. Mantles being discarded for the nonce, except in the form of wraps, it was necessary to supplement the insufficiency of the simple bodice, and so jackets of many sorts are being worn, the basques made as short as possible in deference to the time of year. Some of the basques are reduced to a row of tabbs around the waist, or to two short tails behind; but the typical jacket adopted by La Mode is of the Hungarian form, profusely braided, with brandebourgs instead of buttons, and sleeves that imprison the forearm firmly, and rise, slightly padded, on the shoulders. The material of which they are made is fine cloth; but, cloth not being suitable to all occasions, nor combining well with all materials, there are jackets of silk also, mostly brocades, lustreless Levantine, and thick flexible faille. For such as these a more diversified order of trimming is adopted—ruchings or gatherings of lace, fringes interspersed with headed tassels, scallops and vandycks, bouillonnés and slashings à la Henri III., loops of ribbon à la Watteau, and broad trellised networks of chenille, with bright coloured balls intermixed, in the Spanish—or, more precisely, the Andalusian style of ornamentation.—*Daily Telegraph.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

AN undertaker adds this postscript to his advertisement in an exchange:—"Call early and secure one of our new mahogany coffins; they are going off like hot cakes."

AMONG the august personages presented to the Marquis of Lorne at the great pow-wow, near Fort Macleod, was Eagle-sitting-on-a-rock-with-his-tail-hanging-over.

THE number of persons killed during the recent tornadoes in the Western States is estimated at 130, and the value of the property destroyed at 3,500,000 dols.

THE *Novosti* is informed that the construction of about thirty gunboats at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt has been decided upon by the Ministry of Marine. The cost is estimated at about 7,000,000 roubles.

THE Queen has inquired, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, as to the state of Mrs. Bourke, whose son, Mr. Bourke, was recently murdered near Athenry, at the same time expressing sympathy with her in her bereavement.

MDME. CHRISTINE NILSSON has concluded an engagement with Mr. Henry E. Abbey, of New York, for a tour of the United States and Canada, in concerts. Mdme. Nilsson will appear at Boston, Massachussetts, early in November.

A GERMAN naval officer, Meilling by name, is reported to have stolem plans of the coast defences and sold them for a large sum to the Russian Government. This act of treachery took place some time ago, but is only now being made public. Meilling has already been six weeks in prison. It is stated that he has supplied the Russians with the fullest plans and particulars concerning torpedoes and the newest submarine mines. A Berlin hears that this in particular has caused the greatest annoyance to the German Government.

IN order to furnish a definite answer to the statement of the Bishop of Peterborough that the amendment of the law regarding marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not needed in the interest of the poor, the Marriage Law Reform Association have instructed their secretary (Mr. Paynter Allen) to make a thorough statistical inquiry as to such marriages among the working classes in the thickly populated districts of England and Scotland. Mr. Allen has commenced in Staffordshire, and is organizing public meetings simultaneously with his inquiry.

EXPERIMENTS have been made with M. Rysselberghe's system of telephony, during which a message was sent by telephone over a long distance, at the same time that a telegraphic message was traversing the same wire. One experiment was with an ordinary telegraph wire, 353 kilometres long, between Paris and Nancy; another between Paris and Brussels, over a wire of 344 kilometres. The telephonic message was, in both instances, distinctly heard, whilst the telegraphic message was perfectly rendered by the Morse instruments employed.

ARTFUL.—A juryman recently applied to a New York judge, who was presiding at the Oyer and Terminer, for permission to be excused from attending as a juror on the following day. "I am extremely anxious of being able to attend a funeral to-morrow, and cannot do so unless your honour gives me permission to be absent," said the applicant. The judge, anxious to oblige the juror upon such an occasion, immediately gave the required permission. The juror who thus obtained a day's leave of absence was an undertaker.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, July 17, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Prommissory Notes .. Rs. 100 6 a 100 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. „ 101 8 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. „ 107 5 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) „ 107 5 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

5 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. .. ..per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. ..per £20 „ 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884].. .. Rs. 104 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885].. .. „ 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1888].. .. „ 106 6 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887].. .. „ 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890].. .. „ 109 0 a 110 0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892].. .. „ 111 0 a
5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908].. .. „ 111 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1887] Bengal Mills .. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 100 a 102
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 105 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Darj. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute .. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 102 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 102 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kurseong Darjg. Tea. 100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 —— Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. .. 109 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea .. .. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea .. .. 103 a 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea .. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	1	8 7-32 a
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1	8 5-32 a
Do. at 3 months' sight	1	8¼ a
Do. on *demand*	1	7 31-32 a
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight	1	8¼ a
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight	1	8¼ a
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	1	8 7-16 a
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 7th June 1882—Average rate	1	8 a

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

8th June, 1882.

Rate of interest for on demand loans .. 5 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125 a		
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.	172 a		
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 do.	134 a		
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.	840 a		X
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	100	5 do.	125 a		
Delhi and London Bank	£25	2½ do.	238 a	240	
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120 a	125	
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	104 a		
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ do.	96 a		
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 do.	107 a	108	
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 do.	515 a		
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra]	100	4 do.	92 a		

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
Agricult. Phosphates	85	nil	19 a	20	
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil	44 a		
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		X
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	5 p. ct.	113 a		
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1,000	4½ p. ct.	1,600 a		X
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	5 ad int.	155 a	157	
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,600 a		
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100	..	112 a		
Bonded Warehouse	445	18Rp.sh.	400 a		X
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil	57 a	58	
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	11½ p. ct.	132 a		X
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	y/20 p.ct.	60 a	70	
Calcutta Docking Co.	700	20R p.sh.	290 a		
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	20 ad int.	133 a		X
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	y/7½ p.ct.	143 a		
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4½ p. ct.	117 a		
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	8 ad-int.	120 a		
Dari. Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	y 7 p. ct.	122 a		X
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	70	......	par.		
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	82 a	83	
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	2½ p. ct.	200 a		
Fort Gloster Jute Manf.	100	2½ p. ct.	87 a		X
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	9 p. ct.	260 a		
Do. (New issue)	200	..	240 a		
Goosery Jute Mills.	100	12½ p.ct.	160 a	161	
Do. (New issue)	10	..	20 a 21 prem		
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	116 a		
Great Eastern Hotel	250	2 p. ct.	167½ a	170	
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld.	100	..	par.		
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5½Rp.sh.	105 a	110	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	129 a		
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	1,000	11 p. ct.	1,540 a	1,550	
Indian P. Cement Co.	100	nil	136 a	138	
Do. (New issue)	25	..	15 prem a		
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	45 prem a		
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	3 p.ct.	68 a		
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	80 a		
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	500	y 4 p. ct.	400 a		
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	nil	94 a		
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	2 p. ct.	85 a		
Ramkistopore Press	100	10ad-int.	105 a		
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	79 a	80	X
Riverside Press Co.	90	10ad-int.	100 a		
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	24ad-int.	265 a		
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	103 a	104	
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	6 ad-int.	113 a	114	
Tarpore Sugar Works	100	..	101 a		
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld.	100	..	102 a	103	
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	155 a		
Watson's Patent Press	100	10ad-int.	109 a	110	

TEA COMPANIES SHARES.

Yearly.

Stocks.	Paid	Divnd.	Quotations.		
Adulpore Terai [Darjg].	100	nil ‡	80 a		
Amicable [Assam]	100	nil ‡	80 a		
Amluckie	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a		
Arcuttipore [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	104 a		
Assam Company	£20	5 ad-int.	695 a	730	
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105 a		
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil	90 a		
Bengal [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	64 a	65	
Do. contributory	80	4 p. ct. ‡	52 a		
Bishnauth [Assam]	200	nil ‡	262 a		
Do. contributory	100	nil ‡	135 a	136	
Borelli [Assam]	£10	5 ad-int.	160 a	165	
British India	£20	....	60 a		
Burkholah [Cachar]	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	66 a		
Central Cachar	200	6 p. ct. ‡	155 a		
Central Terai [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	77 a		
Chandypore [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct. ‡	500 a		
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		
Cherra [Cachar]	£10	2 p.ct. ‡	par.		
Chota Nagpore	100	3½ p.ct. ‡	82 a		
Cinnatolliah	100	nil	....		
Colonial [Assam]	100	nil ‡	65 a		
Coochecla [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	72 a		
Cutlecherra [Cachar]	100	nil	110 a	112	N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p.ct. ‡	250 a		
Dedur Kosh [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	30 a		
Dehing [Assam]	90	5 p.ct. ‡	69 a	70	
Dehra Doon	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam]	100	5 p.ct. ‡	104 a		
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	10½ p.ct. ‡	136 a		
Do. do. A	£10	8 p.ct. ‡	156 a		
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct. ‡	168 a		
Durrung [Assam]	100	8 p.ct. ‡	75 a	76	
Eastern Cachar	100	5¼ p. ct. ‡	85 a		
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil ‡	64 a	65	
Endogram [Cachar]	£10	nil ‡	130 a		
Gielle [Darjeeling]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	87 a	88	
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	130 a		
Gowhatty [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a		
Grob [Assam]	500	nil ‡	250 a		
Holta [Kangra]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	100 a	101	
Hoolmaree [Assam]	100	7 p.ct. ‡	110 a	112	
Hoolungorie [Assam]	100	9½ p.ct. ‡	89 a		
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore]	100	12½ p.ct ‡	par.		
Hunwal [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	120 a		
Indian Terai	500	15 p.ct. ‡	590 a	600	
Jellalpore [Cachar]	250	6 p.ct. ‡	235 a		
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	45 a		
Jokai [Assam]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	111 a	112	
Kalacherra [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	77 a		
Kangra Valley	100	2½ p. ct.*	par.		
Khobong [Assam] A	90	....	2 a 3 prem.		
Do. do. B	100	....	par.		
Kornafuli [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	67 a	68	
Kunchanpore [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	43 a	44	
Kurseong and Darjeeling	250	5 p.ct. ‡	156 a		
Do. contributory	200	5 p.ct. ‡	132 a		
Kuttal [Cachar]	5,000	16 p. ct. ‡	11,600 a		
Lakatoora [Sylhet]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70 a	72	
Leeish River (W. Dooars)	£10	nil ‡	£1 prem.		
Longview [Darjg.]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	108 a		
Loobah	100	17½ p.ct. ‡	155 a		
Lower Assam	£7	nil *	40 a	41	
Luckimpore [Assam]	£10	nil *	105 a	110	
Majagram [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	81 a	82	N
Mim. [Darjeeling]	100	nil ‡	85 a	86	
Monacherra [Cachar]	100	3 p.ct. ‡	55 a		
Do. contributory	90	3 p.ct. ‡	45 a		
Moran (Assam)	80	nil *	30 disct.		
Mothola [Assam	100	nil ‡	80 a		
Do. contributory	90	nil ‡	70 a		
Munjha [Darj.]	100	5 p.ct. ‡	100 a		
Mungledye Assam Tea	£10	nil	....		
Muttuck (Assam)	200	nil ‡	100 a		
Do. contributory	125	nil ‡	50 a		
New Fallodhi [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100 a		
New Gola Ghat [Assam]	£10	....	100 a		
New Mutual [Cachar]	30	37 p.ct. ‡	130 a		
North Western Cachar	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a		
Nutwanpore [Cachar]	200	nil ‡	120 a		
Panbaree [Assam]	100	nil ‡	37 a	38	
Phœnix [of Cachar]	85	9 p.ct. ‡	78 a	79	
Punkabaree [Darjg]	100	10p. ct. ‡	102 a		
Puttarea [Sylhet]	100	nil ‡	70 a		
Rajabaree [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a	60	
Ring Tong [Darjg.]	100	....	102 a	103	
Do. [2nd Issue]	70	....	....		
Rangamattee [Chittg.]	100	....	par. a		
Rungliee Rungliot	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100 a	101	
Sagmootia [Assam.]	100	nil	nominal.		
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	9 p.ct. ‡	145 a	150	
Second Mutual Cachar	56	5 p ct ‡	20 prem.		
Singbulli & Murmah	100	10 p.ct. ‡	106 a		
Singell [Darjeeling]	100	11 p.ct. ‡	108 a	109	
Soom [Darjeeling]	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a	101	
Springside [Darjg]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	105 a	107	
Sungoo River [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	75 a		N
Teendarrea [Darjg]	100	7 p.ct. ‡	95 a		
Teesta Valley [Darjg]	100	13 p.ct. ‡	126 a		
Ting Ling [Darjeeling]	80	12½ p.ct. ‡	100 a		
Tukvar [Darjeeling]	200	12 p.ct. ‡	210 a	211	
Upper Assam	£10	....	40 a		
Washabarie (W. Dours)	100	17½p.ct. ‡	150 a		

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1881.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
*—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
—R.—Rupees per share ad-int.
—*Englishman.*

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., JULY 17, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Saltpetre	1 15 0	1 15 0
Rice	2 7 6	Nominal
Wheat	2 7 6	2 2 6
Linseed	2 10 0	2 2 6
Rapeseed	2 12 6	Nominal
Poppyseed	Nominal	Nominal
Jute	2 10 0	2 5 0
Cotton	2 10 0	Nominal
Hides, &c.	2 10 0	Nominal
Tea	2 5 0	Nominal
Indigo & Silk	Nominal	Nominal

Via the Cape.

	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Saltpetre	1 10 0	1 7 6
Rice	2 5 0	1 12 6
Linseed	2 12 6	2 7 6
Rapeseed	2 15 0	Nominal
Poppyseed	2 16 3	Nominal
Jute	2 12 6	2 3 9
Cotton	2 15 0	Nominal
Hides, Tea, &c.	2 12 6	

DUNDEE.

Wdn. Ships .. Nominal
Iron Ships .. 2 12 6

MAURITIUS.

Grain .. 1 3 0
Light Freight .. 0 9 0

AMERICA.

Saltpetre...Nominal
M'ment. & Linseed do.

BOMBAY.

D. Wgt. } Rs. Nominal
Light }

W. L. PATERSON,
Freight Broker.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.
767 Wave Queen, Wilson.

FOR LONDON AND JEDDAH.
2218 Armenia (s), Read.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2690 Warneth Hall (s), Lloyd.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1865 County of Selkirk, Puttman.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1481 Dryburgh Abbey (s), Horton.
1497 Knight of the Bath (s), Williams.
1390 True Briton, Gray.

FOR VENICE AND TRIESTE.
1891 Hydaspes (s), Harvey—Mails, August 8.
1728 Venetia (s), Daniell—Mails, July 25.

FOR HAVRE.
1467 Cotherstone (s), Story.

FOR GENOA.
1800 Birmania (s), Fabini.

FOR MARSEILLES.
2085 Cochin (s), Napoleon.
1244 Thessaly (s), Harbord.

FOR MAURITIUS.
494 Glen Caladh, Lamont.

FOR HULL.
1716 Clan Macdonald (s), Bain.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1533 Chindwara (s), Price.
1086 Moel Rhiwan, Jones.
1430 Sierra Estrella, Murdoch.

FOR RICE PORTS.
1611 Malta, Moulton.
1517 Sierra Blanca.

FOR CHINA.
1139 Geelong (s), Webber.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
1709 Malacca (s).

GOVERNMENT-TRANSPORTS.
2245 Bancoora (s), Henderson.
1399 Peishwa (s), Carson.

UNFIXED.

SHIPS.
1300 Antelope, Peabody.
142 Dorathea, Brinch.
975 Ireland, Griffiths.
1309 L. L. Sturges, Linnekin.

STEAMERS.
1495 Alleghany (s), Rea.
1390 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.
1135 Hilda (s), Burell.
1432 Iris (s), Madgshon.
1419 Khiva (s), Scrivener.
1132 Lucinda (s), Carr.
2647 Merton Hall (s), Verrill.
1473 Naples (s), Willis.
1461 Northern (s), Watson.
1540 Zambesi (s), Moule.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY.
1525 Kangra (s), Smith.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Czarewitch (s).
— I. G. May Frere (s).
407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1409 Reciprocity, Jones—Liverpool, March 25.
1308 Charles Worsley, Morgans—Liverpool, May 20.
1150 W. G. Russell, Evans—Liverpool, May 23.
865 Rotomahana, Mann—New York, May 24.
1169 Frank Stafford, Smith—New York, May 27.
1219 Fearnought, King—Liverpool, June 3.
1602 Forest King, Holmes—Liverpool, June 9.
2278 Great Victoria, English—Liverpool, June 14.
1492 Monrovia, Moore—Liverpool, June 20.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith—Liverpool, June 20.

FROM OUTPORTS.
— Sarah Hobart, Cooker—Aden, loading.
736 Stanhope, Davies—False Point and Mauritius, loading.
538 Ernestine, Hirist—Melbourne via Newcastle.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.
1868 Malwa, Atkinson—Australia—Left Suez Canal June 28.
1775 Bokhara, Weighell—Venice—Left Suez Canal July 7.
1078 Sicily, Green—Tyne—Left Suez Canal July 8.
1496 Inchrhona, Brown—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 8.
1375 Empire, Davies—Tyne—Left Suez Canal July 8.
1490 Ganges, Andrews—London—Left Suez Canal July 12.
2232 Pekin, Symons—London—Left Suez Canal July 15.
1293 Inchmornish, Day—Calcutta.

EXPECTED.
1118 North Britain, Owen—Tyne, May 24—At Alexandria.
1355 Clan Gordon, Neilson—Glasgow, June 17.
2218 Armenia, Read—Liverpool, June 18.
1137 Norfolk, Woolston—Tyne, June 27.
1372 Aglaia, Crelovitch—China, June 28.
2014 Galatia, Allison—Liverpool, July 1.
1700 Hampshire, Janes—Cardiff, July 3.
1780 Darien, Inch—Newport, July 8.
1729 Wistow Hall, Collin—Liverpool, July 9.
2156 Sutlej, Johnson—Sydney, July 12.
1515 Hutton, Henderson—Tyne, July 13.
1515 Kashgar, Murray—Venice, July 21.
2252 Rohilla, Barratt—London, July 26.
2271 Mirzapore, Perrins—Sydney, July 26.
1056 Knight Templar, Johnson—Tyne.
1276 Stanmore, Jennings—Tyne.
2021 Victoria, Murray—Glasgow.
1850 Clan Stuart, Pratt—Liverpool via Cape.
— Rosehill—Cardiff.
1650 Corinth—Cardiff.
1349 Clan Alpine, Soutar—Liverpool.
1913 Recta, Ross—Rangoon.
— Storra Lee.
014 Ischia—Liverpool.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Is now ready, and is divided into the following Sections:—
A—Playing Cards, Bezique, Games, &c.
A A—Printed Books and Publications in general.
B—Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
B—Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
C—Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
D—Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
D D—Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
D S—Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
E—Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
F—Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
G—Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.
This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.
FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.* R

DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold only in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages, accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co.

ENTERICON

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON.—Nervous Debility.—Of all the disorders which affect the human frame, none exert so extensive an influence as the whole class of nervous diseases. They are not confined to the body, but invade the province of the mind itself; Nervous irritability, irregular sensations, uncontrolled impressions, unfounded uneasiness and restlessness, especially lowness of spirits, and sometimes even suicidal thoughts, are often accessory to bodily infirmities.

ENTERICON.—Business men from their sedentary habits and overactive mind get out of sorts, the circulation is too sluggish, and the blood becomes impure. All uncomfortable feelings will disappear by the occasional use of Raynham's Entericon, which increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid impurities from the blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

Sold Wholesale in India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; Gillon & Co., Lahore; E. Plomer & Co., Simla.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, the late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.
SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

LEWIS'S IODINE SOAP
(PATENTED)
BRACING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

Read this Medical Testimonial.
Tucacas, Venezuela, S. America,
May 2nd, 1881.
Gentlemen,—I should like you to know that your Iodine Soap is the very best thing I have ever used for prickly heat. It relieves the intolerable itching quickly, and soon cures the rash. I have used it in India as well as South America, and it is admirable.—Yours very truly,
D. W. O'CONNER, L.R.C.P.E. L.R.C.S.E., L.M.
Late Surgeon Royal Navy.

Contains Bromine and Iodine, the vital, refreshing and health-giving principles of Sea Water. Is a grand substitute for Sea Bathing. Invaluable for hot climates, quickly curing prickly heat and such disorders.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Read this Medical Testimonial.
It is my opinion that by using Lewis's Iodine Soap when having a fresh water bath (either cold or warm) the nearest possible imitation of Sea Bathing is obtained—as evidenced by the pleasant stimulation of the skin, the healthy glow of the surface of the body, and the bracing effect upon the system.
WM. ABBOTTS, M.D., M.R.C.P., London,
Author of the "Sea-Bathing Guide," Physician to the Institution for Deafness and Affectations of the Speech; formerly Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c.

JAMES LEWIS & SON, 12, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Colt's
Revolvers
AND
Shot Guns

COLT'S
NEW DOUBLE-BARREL
BREECH-LOADING
SPORTING GUNS
NOW READY. EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.
COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.
COLT'S SINGLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS ADOPTED BY the United States Government.
COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION .380 CAL. REVOLVERS, FOR Travellers and House Protection.
COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS .380 & .410 CAL.
COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE VEST POCKET. PRICE LIST Free.
COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
IS PERFECTION
for restoring Gray, White or Faded hair to its youthful colour, gloss and beauty. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless hair-dressing. Its perfume rich and rare.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
EVER BLOOMING. EVER YOUNG.
One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over any other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the face, neck, arms and hands, a delicate softness and marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all roughness and blemishes.
Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

FLORAL BELL
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
EXCELLENCE AND SUPERIORITY OVER ALL.
Unequalled for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath, under all circumstances, a delightful fragrance.
Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY FOR THE HAIR.
★ Melrose ★
Favorite Hair Restorer.
NEVER FAILS TO RESTORE GRAY, WHITE OR FADED HAIR TO ITS NATURAL YOUTHFUL COLOUR.
Melrose supplies everything to keep and restore a beautiful head of hair—Nature's lovely Crown. Melrose is not a dye. Use Melrose if your hair is falling out, and to remove dandruff. Sold in two size bottles by Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM, FLORAL BELL LIQUID DENTIFRICE and MELROSE HAIR RESTORER are sold by:—
TREACHER AND Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in
CALCUTTA KURRACHEE LUCKNOW BENARES
BOMBAY POONAH CAWNPORE LAHORE
MADRAS AGRA DELHI DARJEELING
and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—
MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co., Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co. Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
MURRAY & Co., Lucknow and Meerut.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

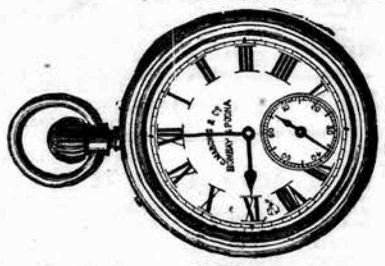
WATCHES.

The [illegible]uity of mankind has been exercised in all ages in producing machines for measuring time, and there are very few things in which a higher degree of skill is required than in the manufacture of a really GOOD watch. It must be made so as to work with absolute regularity, notwithstanding every difference of climate, whether in the intense cold of North America, or the burning heat of India, the expansion and contraction of its component parts being so accurately adjusted as to compensate each other; and such is the perfection now obtained by our workmen, that this wonderful little instrument is made to show the time correctly for years together requiring only to be wound daily. It is not generally known that a watch ticks more than 430,000 times in the 24 hours.

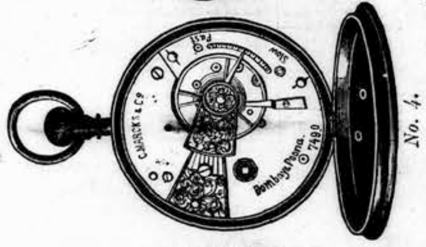
Among the many improvements which have been introduced in the manufacture of watches, there is none greater in importance than the invention of the keyless system. For readiness, convenience, and cleanliness it is immeasureably superior to the old mode of winding; it is no longer a matter of anxiety if the key be lost, or if a pin cannot be found to remove the dust which has blocked up the pipe, for the winding mechanism now forms part of the watch, and cannot be mislaid, and, as the watch need never be opened, no dirt or dust can enter, and the watch will consequently go a very much longer time without requiring attention. The winding knob performs also another very important function, inasmuch as, with the help of a very small pin, it can be used to move the hands backwards or forwards, whenever, for divers reasons, that may be necessary. We confine ourselves to the better class only of these watches, as the winding mechanism, if not well constructed and adjusted, gives way, and renders the watch valueless; we guarantee the lasting character of the keyless action of our watches, and will exchange any of them which will not stand fair usage.

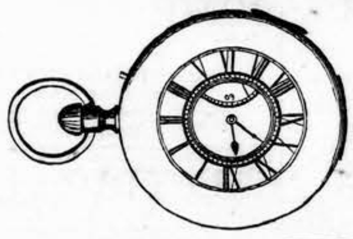
A list of our prices will be found herewith, and it will be observed that, in order to consult the convenience of a number of our patrons who desire a sound keyless gold watch, at a moderate price, we now manufacture cases in 14-carat gold, by which we are enabled to make an important reduction in the cost, while the works inside are identical with those in more expensive cases.

Our long practical knowledge of the manufacture of watches and clocks authorises us to offer the best advice in the important matter of choosing a timekeeper, due weight being given to the various requirements of persons in different positions.


No. 0.

No. 3.


No. 4.


No. 5.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES

All in 18-carat cases except where otherwise specified.

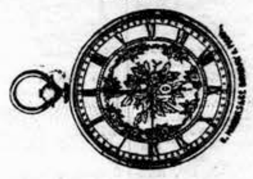
WINDING WITH KEY.

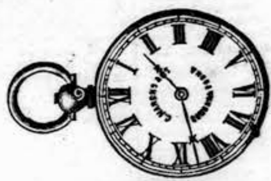
	Rs.
Open face, horizontal escapement, of sizes	70
Crystal face, do. do. do.	80
The same, superior finish, heavier case	100
Open face, lever escapement, chased or engine-turned case of sizes	130
The same, stout case	150
Hunting cases, horizontal movement	120
The same, lever escapement	150
Crystal face, superior finish, most reliable timekeeper	175
The same, in hunting cases	200
Crystal face, ¾ plate, lever, compensation balance, massive case, highly finished	275
The same, in hunting or half hunting case, Rs. 310 or	320
Crystal face, chronometer, full plate, full jewelled, fusee and maintaining power, large size	385
The same, in hunting case	400
Medium size, chronometer, ¾ plate, fusee, cylindrical hair-spring, engine-turned, hunting case; the best watch procurable	550

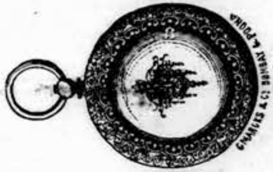
Keyless Watches.

	Rs.
Crystal face, lever movement, compensation balance, gold brequet hair spring, full jewelled, glass dome 14-carat case, recommended	160
The same, gold dome 14-carat case, recommended.	170
The same, in hunting case	200
Crystal face, 18-carat case	245
Do. do. ¾ plate, compensation balance wheel, finest finish, keeps time within one minute in a month	290
The same, in hunting case	300
Do. chased	Rs. 15 extra
The Standard Watch hunting, half hunting, or crystal face; a really well finished and perfect timekeeper	350
The same, large 2 oz. cases	400
Half hunting chronometer, finest movement, superior finish	575

No. 12


No. 10


No. 9


No. 8

No. 7

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

WINDING WITH KEY.

WINDING WITH KEY.		Rs.
	Gold or White-enamelled dial, open faced (*Vide Illustrations Nos.* 9, 10) ... ... Rs. 60 and	65
	The same, in hunting or half hunting case	75
	Crystal faced, in heavy case, plain or engine-turned ...	90
	As above, of *superior finish* and extra heavy case ...	120
	The same, for neatness and beauty cannot be excelled ...	160
	The same, the strongest Watch in existence, from Rs. 190 to	220

Keyless Watches.

KEYLESS.		Rs.
	Open faced, cylinder	75
	White-enamelled dial, crystal faced, small size, plain or engine-turned (*very well finished and strongly recommended*)	90
	As above, with crystal glass *size as per illustration No.* 9.	115
	The same with best lever escapement, ¾ plate, compensation balance, plain or engine-turned	190
	The same, with richly chased case	200
	The same, in hunting or half hunting case	240
	Lever or Half Chronometer, crystal faced, hunting or half hunting cases. *The finest and best watch that can be made for, respectively* ...Rs. 360, Rs. 375, Rs.	38[illegible]

An excellent choice of Ladies' superior Gold Watches, tastefully and artistically set with diamonds. Many designs for selection Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,800.

All the above are guaranteed for from two to five years.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, **1, East Street, Poona.**

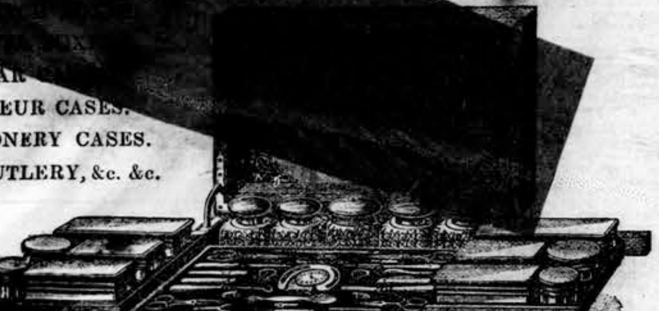
ASPREY & SONS,

166, BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Asprey's Standard Bag from £16 to £250.

[illegible] £6-15, £10-10, £15-15, £20, £25, [illegible] £150, and upwards.

CIGAR [illegible]
LIQUEUR CASES.
STATIONERY CASES.
BEST CUTLERY, &c. &c.



Dressing Cases, Silver fitted, £10-10, £15-15, £21, £30, £42, £55, £65, £84, £105, £130, £150, £180, £200, £250, £300, £400, and up to £1,500.

Asprey's "Compactus" is the most portable and complete Dressing Case, £4-10, £6-6, £10-10, £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40.

ASPREY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

CARLTON WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS—RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD BEER LABEL.

In consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE SUMMER SUN and Dust. Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or becoming dry during the hot weather, and eradicates scurf and dandruff.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.
306 pages; Demy 8vo.; Cloth-bound. Price Rs. 2-8.

COPIES CAN BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

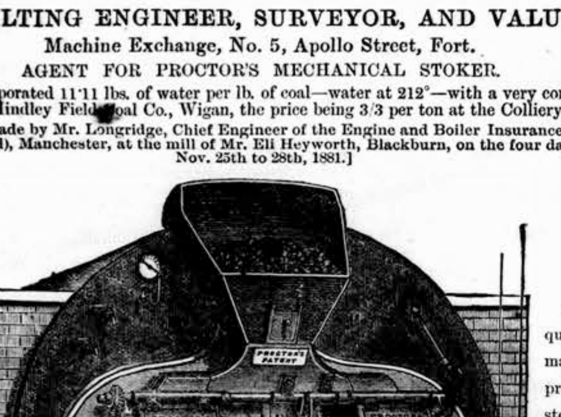
T. DREWET, M.E.,

CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND VALUER.
Machine Exchange, No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.
AGENT FOR PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.

This Machine evaporated 11·11 lbs. of water per lb. of coal—water at 212°—with a very common slack, from Hindley Field Coal Co., Wigan, the price being 3/3 per ton at the Colliery.

[The test was made by Mr. Longridge, Chief Engineer of the Engine and Boiler Insurance Company (Limited), Manchester, at the mill of Mr. Eli Heyworth, Blackburn, on the four days, Nov. 25th to 28th, 1881.]

Over 600 Boilers fitted with this Machine. 20 per cent. increased; efficiency in every application; smoke reduced to a minimum.



The lowest qualities of coal may be used; production of steam most regular; easily fitted to any boiler; cost repaid in six months by saving in fuel.

AGRICULTURE, GARDEN, TEA, INDIGO, &c.

SIA'S ONLY SPORTING PAPER.

SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVANCE RATES.				ARREAR RATES.			
m, or with postage	Rs.	17	0	Rs. 20 per annum, or with postage	Rs.	21	0
hs, do.	„	9	8	„ 11 for 6 months, do.	„	11	8
do.	„	5	4	„ 6 for 3 „ do.	„	6	4

ADDRESS:—THE ASIAN, *Calcutta.*

A COOL, SPARKLING, TONIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

Zoedone.

A REFRESHING, STIMULATING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

ZOEDONE—Peculiarly adapted for hot, enervating climates.

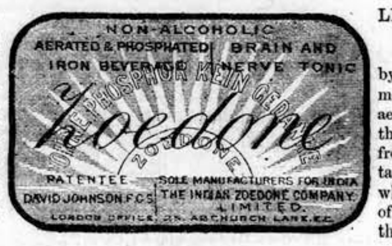
ZOEDONE—For Nervous Exhaustion.

A PLEASANT AND INVIGORATING SUBSTITUTE FOR BEER, WINE, OR SPIRITS.

ZOEDONE—Contains all the Essential Constituents of the Blood, the Brain, and Nerve Tissue.

ZOEDONE—May be taken continuously, with the most beneficial results.

DR. R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW, LL.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S.I., says:—
"Delicious as a non-alcoholic, aerated beverage, Zoedone is certain to become a permanent public favourite; and admirably adapted for a large number of cases as an excellent nervine tonic, it must assuredly commend itself to the medical profession."


NON-ALCOHOLIC
AERATED & PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE
BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC
Zoedone
PATENTEE DAVID JOHNSON F.C.S.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR INDIA THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY LIMITED.

LLEWELLYN THOMAS, M.D., says:—
"To my taste Zoedone is by far the pleasantest and most agreeable of any of the aerated waters now before the Public. It is quite free from the mawkish, insipid taste of so many waters which require the addition of wine or spirits to make them palatable."

COLVILLE HOUSE, COLVILLE SQUARE, LONDON, W.
"*January 13th*, 1882.

"I can with confidence recommend ZOEDONE as a strengthening and refreshing beverage, free from all alcoholic or intoxicating properties, so that it may be drunk by the most strict Mohammedan, or by the most rigid abstainer of any religious denomination to which the use of alcohol is forbidden. It is in constant use by Prince Malcom Khan, Persian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, and is particularly suited for use in tropical countries, where its constitutional properties are calculated to replace the waste of vital energy brought about by the climate. It may safely be drunk by people of both sexes and of all ages.

VINCENT AMBLER, M.D., &c.,
"Knight Commander of Lion and Sun, Persia; Physician to Prince Malcom Khan, and to the Persian Embassy in London, and to his Excellency the Persian Minister to the Court of Vienna; Physician to National Hospital for Heart Disease and Paralysis, and St. John's Hospital."

Price at Agents' Warehouses at Ports of Landing,
Rs. 3 per Dozen in Cases of 6 Dozen Pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE AND AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

TEA PLANT.

C. DeVITREE & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	From 20 lbs and Upwards. Rs. a. p.	
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0	In Bulk
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0	
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6 0	1 4 0	
Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0	

All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as *Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,* and can specially be recommended by us as completely *free from adulteration.* The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the *finest* of Teas, and stands *unrivalled* for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

Competition is the best security for cheapness, but by no means a security for qualities.

C. DEVITREE & Co.,
20. KALBADEVI ROAD.

NUBIAN Blacking

THE WONDER AND DELIGHT OF ALL WHO USE IT.—Gives an instantaneous WATERPROOF elastic polish without brushing: makes leather soft, supple, & increases its wear: free from Corrosive Acids: never soils the garments. One application lasts a week through all weathers. *Sold everywhere*

Particularly Recommended TO Military Men.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

The only Reliable Brand. Always pure and acceptable to the palate. Most easy of digestion. Perfected in its Manufacture by the process invented by Peter Möller over 30 years since and improved by constant manipulations, which only commended by the Profession additions, it needs no after deteriorate the quality. Re- in all parts of the World.

REGISTERED MÖLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL TRADE MARK

SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZES AWARDED.

IN CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY, OF CHEMISTS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

Dr. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates it is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.